**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 20 OCTOBER 1986

### Inter-Arab Affairs

*Arab Ministers' Statement* — At the end of an Arab League Council session in Tunis over the weekend, Arab League foreign ministers issued a statement stressing the need to eliminate Arab disputes and hold an Arab summit conference as soon as possible, Tunis radio reported. The council statement reaffirmed the Arab League's rejection of direct negotiations with Israel and announced its decision to refer the Moroccan-Israeli Ifrane meeting to the next Arab summit conference. On the Iran-Iraq war, it said this topic is "at the heart of the concerns of the Arab nation," warning that the continuation of the conflict poses "serious dangers" and affirming its "total rejection" of the occupation of any part of Iraqi territory.

*Saudi Crown Prince in Syria, Iraq* — Saudi sources "clearly hinted" that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah's talks in Damascus and Baghdad over the weekend were part of another effort to reconcile Syria and Iraq, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Reporting on Prince 'Abdallah's talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 18 October, SANA said they discussed current Arab developments, ways to promote joint Arab action to confront "Zionist dangers," and bilateral relations. Prince 'Abdallah arrived in Baghdad the following day and met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, INA noted. The Iraqi agency said they discussed bilateral relations and the general Arab situation.

### Syrian-Turkish Border Agreement

Syrian and Turkish officials reached agreement 16 October on the "reciprocal extradition" of smugglers and Kurdish separatists, *Anatolia* disclosed. Turkey wants Syria to extradite "separatist rebels" and "unidentified arsonists" who fled across the border, the Turkish agency noted.

### Saudi-French Military Talks in Riyadh

The French and Saudi defense ministers signed a contract 19 October whereby France will provide technical support for equipment used by the Royal Saudi Arabian Navy, Riyadh radio reported. The French minister said at a Riyadh news conference that the contract will give French companies further opportunities to supply Saudi Arabia with munitions, according to SPA. Sources in Paris cited by Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* stated earlier that the talks would also cover the sale of French AMX-40 tanks to Saudi Arabia and the possible supply of Mirage-2000 aircraft to Jordan.

### OPEC

In the wake of OPEC's difficulties in reaching agreement, an official Saudi statement carried by SPA announced the Kingdom's willingness to continue its current production quota for another 2 months, though "this will not be renewed." The statement stipulated that the offer is conditional on all OPEC members abiding by a benchmark price of less than $18 per barrel and by agreed output quotas, taking into consideration possible increases up to 200,000 barrels per day. Kuwait is demanding a 10-percent increase in its production quota, KUNA reported. The Iranian oil minister welcomed the Saudi proposal as a contribution toward the meeting's successful conclusion, IRNA noted.

### Israel

Israeli police have arrested three people suspected of having carried out the 15 October hand grenade attack, Jerusalem radio announced 19 October, adding that the suspects are Islamic Jihad members who were recruited by Fatah. The radio noted earlier that Israel has asked the U.S. Administration to close PLO offices in the United States in light of the PLO's admission of responsibility for the attack in Jerusalem.

As for the Israeli pilot missing in Lebanon, Israeli official Uri Lubrani warned the Amal Movement in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio that Israel holds it responsible for the airman's well-being and safety, adding that Israel is demanding that Amal return the captive Israeli forthwith. Lubrani, the coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, stressed that the Israeli air raid 16 October was directed against "terrorist" bases, not against the Lebanese people. Amal leader Nabih Birri subsequently announced that if Amal is indeed holding the pilot, it will be ready to exchange him for "all" Palestinian and Lebanese detainees in Israel, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. A PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio urged Amal to hand its Israeli captive over to the PLO. Meanwhile, Radio Free Lebanon cited a report that the Israeli has been transferred to the Syrian-controlled area of the Al-Biqa' Valley. Commenting on the reasons for the downing of the Israeli plane during the raid near Sidon, the Israeli Air Force commander ruled out the possibility that it was hit by a missile, maintaining instead that the crash was the result of a malfunction in the F-4's bomb-load, according to Jerusalem radio.

### Lebanon

Beirut radio reported an escalation of artillery exchanges across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in the capital 18 October, noting that shells hit the presidential palace in B'abda. An Amal Movement statement cited by the radio asserted that Amal bombarded the eastern sector in retaliation for shelling of Nabih Birri's residence and other targets in the Muslim sector.

Regarding the situation in the south, Radio Free Lebanon stated that around 400 Iranians armed with SAM-7's have deployed in Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah. The Voice of National Resistance radio, which supports Amal, claimed that South Lebanese Army (SLA) leader Antoine Lahd has been dismissed and replaced as SLA leader by Rafa'el Eytan, the former IDF chief of staff.

### Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes attacked several Iranian trains carrying soldiers and military equipment 20 October, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement reported by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA acknowledged an Iraqi raid on a cargo train near Andimeshk in Khuzestan, asserting that the attack killed 5 civilians and wounded 15 others.

Iraqi warplanes carried out a successful raid against a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 17 October, according to an Iraqi military statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. A Panamanian oil tanker was hit by a missile the same day before entering the Strait of Hormuz en route to Kuwait, according to QNA. The vessel was seriously damaged, 2 of its crew were injured, and 10 are missing.

### Iran

An official cited by Tehran radio stressed that wheat supplies are "unprecedented," thus refuting "ludicrous rumors" that bread rationing will be imposed.

### Libya

In a 17 October telephone interview reported by Paris radio, GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei said that he is under house arrest in Tripoli and announced his readiness for talks with Chadian President Hissein Habre. Chadian circles in Paris cited by AFP on 19 October reported that Libyan troops with air support attacked military and civilian targets in GUNT-controlled areas in northern Chad in an attempt to neutralize Oueddei's supporters.

As custodian of British interests in Libya, the Italian ambassador was summoned to receive a memorandum protesting "intentional" British participation in the U.S. disinformation campaign against Libya, Tripoli radio reported.

### Sudan

An SPLA spokesman denied that John Garang was killed in an internecine dispute, the clandestine SPLA radio reported, saying that the rumor was circulated in an effort to undermine SPLA morale in preparation for an offensive by the Sudanese Army.

### Egypt

Soviet Foreign Ministry official Vladimir Polyakov briefed President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of the Reykjavik summit, MENA reported, adding that following talks with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Polyakov expressed satisfaction with his visit and noted that there are "numerous prospects" for expanding bilateral cooperation.

### DRA

Addressing departing Soviet troops in a 17 October speech broadcast by Kabul radio, PDPA General Secretary Najibullah described their withdrawal as a "good step" that must be viewed as a "new move toward ending the undeclared war against our revolution and ending the aggression supported from abroad." TASS subsequently cited his remark that the departure of six Soviet regiments will give impetus to speeding up a political settlement, particularly through the Geneva talks.

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### Arab States To Sever Relations With Ivory Coast

*AB192128 Paris AFP in French 2112 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Tunis, 19 Oct (AFP) — Arab countries have decided to break off diplomatic and economic relations with the Ivory Coast, it was learned from sources close to the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis. This decision, made by the Arab foreign ministers to protest the opening of the Ivorian Embassy in Jerusalem, will be among the decisions of the Council, which began meeting Saturday in Tunis for its 86th ordinary session, the same sources stated.

### Arab Summit Scheduled for 'Immediate' Future

*LD190931 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Tunis, 19 Oct (KUNA) — The Arab League Council at dawn here today set up a committee to draft the resolutions agreed upon after a meeting lasting 8½ hours.

Last night the Arab League Council began meetings of its 86th ordinary session in the presence of nine foreign ministers, one minister of state for foreign affairs, and the head of the PLO Political Department, as well as the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is chairman of this session, which is which is scheduled to be concluded today.

A source has told KUNA that the Arab League Council has unanimously approved the need to convene an Arab summit in the immediate future and to charge the secretary general with carrying out the necessary contacts with the member-states to agree on a date and place for the coming Arab summit.

Replying to a question by KUNA on the possibility of holding the coming summit in Riyadh, Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal said "Riyadh is quite ready for the summit if suitable conditions are created," thereby indicating Saudi Arabia's desire for an Arab consensus as a condition for convening a summit.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, wondered about the reasons some parties do not agree on holding an Arab summit. During the discussion of the subject before the Arab League Council, he said: "If some people are afraid that present Arab relations would worsen any further during the summit meeting, I would say that the Arab situation has reached the worst possible level to the extent that we are sure that during the summit meeting it will not deteriorate further — that is, if it does not improve."

The Council also agreed on continuing to give financial support to the Arab League on the condition that the General Secretariat review the structure of this Arab institution with the aim of abolishing some of the agencies set up by it that have proved to be of no use.

Syria submitted to the council a draft resolution calling for "condemning the visit of the Zionist entity's prime minister to Morocco and reaffirming commitment to the Arab summit resolutions on the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as for preventing such meetings from taking place or recurring."

The Syrian draft resolution also calls for "putting the question of taking appropriate measures against such meetings to the coming Arab summit." [passage omitted]

The PLO asked the General Secretariat to distribute to the member-states a memorandum regarding the PLO's attitude toward Jordan's unilateral implementation of economic development plans in the occupied West Bank. It also asked for the inclusion of the question of attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon on the session's agenda. [passage omitted]

The Libyan Jamahiriyah withdrew an earlier request for the inclusion on the Arab foreign ministers' agenda the question of the Tunisian authorities banning official Libyan delegations from entering Tunisian territory to take part in the meetings and activities taking place under the Arab League's supervision.

The permanent delegates to the Arab League referred to the foreign ministers during their meetings within the framework of the Arab League Council 86th ordinary session on 17 and 18 September in the Tunisian capital questions relating to the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, the Israel authorities' actions against the Lebanese citizens, Arab-European cooperation, Arab-African cooperation, liberation movements in southern Africa, Cameroon's resumption of relations with Israel, the Ivory Coast opening an embassy in Jerusalem, and the failure of the Arab Fund for Technical Aid to continue activities.

### Differences at Meeting

*JN192032 Doha QNA in Arabic 1852 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Tunis, 19 Oct (QNA) — The Formulation Committee of the Arab League Council has extended its meetings for a few more hours so it can formulate the principles organizing joint Arab action for the next phase on the basis of an Arab summit conference, which some Arab foreign ministers demand be convened in November.

Saudi Arabia still adheres to its position on convening the summit's 13th session in Riyadh on the condition that the objective circumstances securing its success are available. Saudi Arabia supports the convening of a summit conference agreed upon by the member-states in any place or date.

The QNA correspondent in Tunis has learned that the principles discussed by the Formulation Committee are based on the joint pan-Arab action charter that was prepared by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The charter emphasizes the comprehensiveness of pan-Arab action and keeping it away from bilateral differences; refraining from transferring these differences to the international arenas; bolstering the Arab League's effectiveness; and adhering to the dates set for its meetings, the level of its reprsentation, and paying the countries' shares on schedule.

Informed sources told the correspondent that the Ifrane meeting, which the Syrian side insisted on discussing, took up an important part of the debate inside the Formulation Committee, which is formed by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the PLO, Lebanon, and the Arab League secretary general. The Moroccan side maintained that the only side entitled to discuss this subject is the summit conference, where the Arab leaders have the right to discuss with Moroccan King Hassan II the personal judgment he made in this regard.

It is believed that contacts with some Arab capitals were held today that may lead to referring this subject to the summit conference to decide on the differences that prevailed in the debate of the Arab League Council.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, differences centered on the analysis made by the Iraqi and Syrian delegations about the factors and reasons for the war and ways to end it. Meanwhile, Arab circles are following the mission being carried out by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and National Guard commander, in both Damascus and Baghdad.

The Formulation Committee is scheduled to present the results of its work to the council at a general session to be held later this evening, which will be followed by a final session to announce the resolutions.

### Arab League Issues Statement

*LD200151 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2300 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The Arab League Council session was resumed 18 and 19 October. It issued a statement that particularly points out the following:

The Arab League Council discussed the topics on its agenda in a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation. It reached a unified standpoint toward many important Arab issues and on a way to safeguard Arab interests, drawing its direction from the spirit of the Arab League Charter and resolutions and from the Arab will, to face the dangerous challenges being encountered by the Arab nation. The council, fully realizing the negative repercussions of Arab disputes on general Arab situation and the march of joint Arab action, stresses the need to work for their elimination and to continue the efforts made to surround them. These efforts stem from the concern for the unification of the Arab ranks and its strength and for the consolidation of cooperation between the countries of the Arab nation. The council also (?believes) it is imperative to call for the holding of an Arab summit conference as soon as possible. The chairman of the League council session and the league secretary are charged with taking the initiative to carry out consultations and contacts with Arab rulers and presidents to fix the date and venue for holding the summit conference.

The council reviewed the developments through which the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Arabs' central issue — namely, the Palestinian question — have passed since the resolutions of Fes summit. The council affirmed its commitment to these resolutions at a minimum and the need for joint action to implement the international resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue. The council affirmed its absolute rejection of partial and unilateral initiatives and its rejection of direct negotiations with Israel. The council dealt with the Ifrane meeting and decided to refer the topic to the next Arab summit conference. It stressed that the way to a just and comprehensive peace is the holding of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

The council discussed the Iraq-Iran war, considering this topic to be at the heart of the concerns of the Arab nation with regard to the serious dangers that the continuation of this war and the possibilities of it spreading constitute for the Arab nation and its issues of destiny.

The council affirmed its total rejection of the occupation of any part of the Arab land in Iraq and stressed the necessity to end the war in accordance with the UN and Arab League Charters.

The council stressed the seriousness of the standpoint taken by the Government of the Ivory Coast in moving its embassy to Jerusalem. It affirmed its strong denunciation of this measure, which is contradictory to the resolutions issued by the United Nations, the African summits, and the Arab-African cooperation Councils. It calls for taking appropriate measures in accordance with the resolutions issued by the meetings of the Arab summit and the Arab League Council, especially the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Arab summit conference, which stipulates that the Arab states will sever all relations with any state that recognizes Jerusalem. The council recorded its great indignation with the initiative of some African states in reestablishing their relations with Israel. This will have a negative effect on the relations of these states with the Arab states.

### Khalid Al-Hasan Withdraws From PLO Leadership

*LD172033 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2000 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] The new escalation of the situation in the Middle East led to the announcement today in Tunis that Khalid al-Hasan, one of most important persons close to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, has abandoned his position in the PLO leadership to protest what he described as the intransigent course adopted now by the PLO. By this he was referring to the guerrilla operation in the occupied East Jerusalem.

Khalid al-Hasan pointed out that now there is no place for the moderate persons in the leadership of the PLO. He added that he will leave the Tunisian capital but that he will keep his position in the PNC Foreign Relations Committee.

### Al-Hasan Supports Jerusalem Attack

*JN172109 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*2000 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Telephone interview with Fatah official Khalid al-Hasan by Monte Carlo radio announcer Antoine Abu Samrah carried within the "Panorama" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Abu Samrah] An international news agency today attributed to you certain remarks in which you expressed reservations about the PLO's Jerusalem operation. What is your opinion on the remarks attributed to you?

[Al-Hasan] I am very surprised at hearing such reports from this agency, which I believe is REUTER, because it is accustomed to reversing facts. The military operation at the Wailing Wall must be supported by all those who believe in freedom and the right of people under occupation to resist occupation. This operation expresses the sound Palestinian military struggle and is in complete agreement with the Cairo declaration, which condemned terrorism — meaning military action against civilians and innocent people outside the occupied teritory — and voiced commitment to an armed struggle inside occupied Palestine. I regret that a respectable news agency has issued such a distortion, which is opposed to the feelings and logic of all rational Palestinians and non-Palestinians.

[Abu Samrah] You did not speak to this agency of your intention to quit political activities, even temporarily?

[Al-Hasan] I had general discussions with the man. The issue was the opinion poll that Israeli and U.S. groups as well as the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* carried out in occupied Palestine. I told this man after informing him of the referendum that this is the natural result of the policy of hostility and hypocricy toward the Palestinian people — a policy that is practiced by Europe and the United States. I told him you should not speak about moderation because there is no place for moderates after this policy. As long as the Palestinian leadership leads the Palestinian people, they should respond to the will of these people, who announced that they do not see any point in political solutions. The majority said that the United States does not want a political solution. Our discussion was centered on this issue. When the man said: As a moderate, does this mean that you will resign? I told him: The struggler does not resign from his struggle. Officials quit their offices but not the strugglers. However, the popular leaderships must understand that the Palestinian people defined their position, and they must act in harmony with this position.

[Abu Samrah] Do we understand that the PLO'S current policy is to go back and implement the policy of armed struggle?

[Al-Hasan] First, armed struggle was never been dropped from the PLO policy. It is the PLO'S legitimate right as long as there is occupation. Second, the PLO committed itself to an armed struggle as long as there is occupation. Third, the Cairo declaration adheres to armed struggle to resist occupation inside the occupied homeland, and hence, the military operations — especially against Israeli civilians — are a legitimate action and are — to say the least — a retaliation against the Zionist occupation forces' barbaric attacks on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah refugee camps.

### Abu Nidal Group Vows Bigger Anti-Israel Attacks

*JN191254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] A spokesman of the Fatah-Revolutionary Council group, the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group, has asserted that the movement's fighters will double the size of their fedayeen operations inside the occupied territories. He said Israel will witness during the next few days daring operations on the scale of the Jerusalem operation.

### Reprisal for Raids Threatened

*NC172109 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*2045 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] The group led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] tonight threatened to make Israel pay an eye for an eye before long for its air raids on Palestinian camps in the south yesterday. The threat was made in a statement delivered to the AFP offices in Damascus.

### PLO Communique on Fate of Israeli Pilots

*JN171810 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Communique issued by the PLO on 17 October 1986]

[Text] The PLO holds Amal responsible for the fate of the two Israeli pilots or for handing them over, particularly after the Israeli fighters, warplanes, and helicopters created a barrier of fire between our combatants and the region in which the two pilots parachuted. This enabled the two Israeli pilots to arrive in the region that Amal controls. This region is known as Maghdushah, east of Sidon.

### PLO's Qaddumi on Timing of Next PNC Session

*JN172005 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi [Abu al-Lutf], head of the PLO Political Department, has stressed that the next session of the PNC will probably be held early next year and not at the end of this year, as was reported earlier.

In a press statement published in Paris yesterday, Brother Qaddumi said the holding of this session requires prolonged preparations in addition to numerous joint meetings with the various Palestinian factions. The head of the PLO Political Department emphasized the the PLO is still doing its best to achieve Palestinian unity to ensure the success of the next PNC session. Brother Abu al-Lutf assailed the call made by the agent Amal Movement to disarm the residents of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said that the Palestinian people who live there will not abandon the gun after they have been subjected to aggression in Beirut — the south and the north — in defense of their presence. He indicated that the camp residents have no other choice but to be martyred or to live with dignity.

Brother Abu al-Lutf linked the attacks launched by the Amal gangs against the Palestinian camps and the mobilization by the occupation forces to make advances in southern Lebanon with the aim of diverting the course of the Al-Hasbani and Litani Rivers.

### Qaddumi Regrets French Stand on Jerusalem Attack

*JN191718 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] In reply to the statement issued by the French External Relations Ministry on the brave Jerusalem operation, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stated the following:

We deeply regret the French External Relations Ministry's unjust condemnation of the Palestinian strugglers' right to exercise their legitimate struggle against the Israeli occupation and invasion forces in the occupied Palestinian land — a struggle that has been recognized by international laws. The French External Relations Ministry should have demonstrated a political position without using such words, which indicate a complete bias toward the Israeli aggressor. Instead, the ministry should have condemned the continued brutal raids on our Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon in which hundreds of children and women have been killed, as well as the terrorist practices against our Palestinian people inside the occupied land.

### Meets French Envoy, Cuban Delegation

*JN161836 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, conferred yesterday in Tunis with the French ambassador to Tunisia. During the meeting, they discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the plot to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected, as this is aimed against the Palestinian presence. They also reviewed relations between the PLO and France along with ways to reinforce and consolidate them.

Brother Faruq Qaddumi also met with the Cuban delegation — led by the head of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's Political Department — that is currently paying a visit to Tunis. During the meeting, they exchanged views on a number of issues, particularly developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas pertaining to the Palestinian issue. Talks also covered the nonaligned summit following the recent Nonaligned Movement conference in Zimbabwe.

### Tunisia Fails To Publish 'Arafat Message

*LD172128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1618 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Tunis, Oct 17 (KUNA) — Official Palestinian sources here Friday refused to comment on the Tunisian official media's non-publication of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's congratulatory cable to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the occasion of the French forces' withdrawal from the northern Bizerte base.

'Arafat sent the cable on Tuesday, a day before that anniversary. A similar cable from PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi to Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk was also ignored by the official media.

Observers here noted that all other messages of congratulations were published, including one from the Chief Rabbi of Tunisian Jews.

### 'Arafat Receives Reply Message From PRC Leader

*JN162127 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic*
*1809 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received a reply message from PRC President Li Xiannian. The message was conveyed to Brother Abu Ja'far, director general of the PLO Political Department, by the PRC ambassador in Tunis. Brother Abu Ja'far discussed with the PRC ambassador the latest developments in the Palestine question in particular and the Middle East situation in general. They also discussed efforts to reinforce national Palestinian unity and relations between the PLO and PRC.

## Saudi Arabia Warns OPEC To Reach Quota Agreement

*LD180859 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Jeddah, 17 Oct (SPA) — An official spokesman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia made the following statement tonight:

In view of what the kingdom has learned about the lack of success in the talks currently taking place at the OPEC meeting and the inability to reach a permanent agreement on production quotas among the members of the organization, and out of a desire to maintain a balance and to regulate matters between producers and consumers, and as its contribution to efforts to find the necessary solutions by continuing the significant sacrifices that the kingdom has made to safeguard OPEC and support its march forward, the kingdom announces its agreement to abide by a production quota totalling 4.35 million barrels per day for another 2 months until the end of 1986. This will not be renewed because the kingdom should by then obtain a production quota compatible with its needs and requirements compensating it for its enormous sacrifices in the past, because the kingdom used to produce over 10 million barrels per day. Then its production went down to approximately 2 million barrels and it accepted a quota of 4.353,000 barrel per day in order to support the organization and enable everyone to overcome the hurdles.

The kingdom's agreement to extend the current arrangement is founded on the following:

First: Other members of the organization should abide by their agreed quotas taking into consideration the amendments decided by the conference to increase the production of some countries on condition that the total increase should not exceed 200,000 barrel per day.

Second: The barrel price should be fixed at less than $18, and we should all abide by this.

While the Government of Saudi Arabia clearly announces this position in order to safeguard the joint public interest, it would like to stress anew its permanent desire for continued cooperation with OPEC and for the success of its aims in the service of everybody's interests. However, if matters are left out of control — and we hope this does not happen — the kingdom, in its capacity as a part of the whole, will look into the issue in accordance with the requirements of its economic interests and financial commitments.

## Kuwait Seeks Same OPEC Quota as Libya

*LD181424 Kuwait KUNA in English 1353 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Geneva, Oct 18 (KUNA) — Kuwait Oil Minister Sheikh 'Ali Khalifa al-Sabah revealed Saturday that he had asked the OPEC conference for a production output equal to that of Libya.

Asked to clarify what this meant in terms of barrels per day [b/d], he said "990,000".

Kuwait's output is limited until the end of October to 900,000 b/d, while Libya's quota under the temporary agreement which expires then is 990,000 b/d.

Asked if he interpreted the Saudi statement as a breakthrough, he replied "I think so".

He was then queried whether he thought that Saudi Arabia would accept a modified agreement without Kuwait being included, he said simply "no".

The Kuwaiti minister declined to comment to questions about his position on a fixed price of 18 dollars.

## Disagreements Arise Over Share in Oil Output

*LD191750 Kuwait KUNA in English 1623 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Geneva, Oct 19 (KUNA) — OPEC ministers were forced to delay their plenary session two times Sunday afternoon because of disagreements over a shareout of any increase in OPEC'S ceiling, delegates said.

The ministers had been due to meet at 1500 hours, and then at 1700 hours, but both meetings had been put off to allow more time for consultations, they added.

The discussions this afternoon had been based around a possible two-stage increase in the ceiling, with 100,000 barrels in November and a further 100,000 on December 1.

Originally it had been envisaged that Kuwait would get some 90,000 barrels extra during the two months, that Ecuador and Gabon would share 70,000 between them and Qatar would get 40,000.

Now Venezuela and Nigeria were insisting on part of the increase, and Iran was still unhappy with the amount allocated to Kuwait, the sources said.

There were indications that other members might also be trying to obtain a slice.

During the afternoon Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa had talks with conference President Rilwanu Lukman, and many other bilateral contacts were held.

One source suggested that the problems now being faced were very serious, and he did not exclude the possibility of a total breakdown of the conference.

However, other sources indicated that the difficulties had not reached crisis point.

Later Sunday OPEC spokesman James Audu confirmed that the plenary session had been postponed until the morning.

He did not give any reason for the delay.

Sources here re-iterated that there were problems over the shareout of an increased ceiling, as envisaged under the rollover extension.

However, all ministers agreed in principle that there should be a rollover, assuming the difficulties could be ironed out.

Meanwhile, the UAE's Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah told journalists that his country was not pushing for a share.

"This time we don't want an increase," he commented, on his way into a meeting with Lukman.

After the postponement was announced several of the Arab Gulf ministers gathered in the suite of Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa.

These included Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Yamani and Dr al-'Utaybah.

The Ecuadorian minister, Javier Espinosa Velez, meanwhile told journalists that there was no point in holding a plenary session until some agreement had been reached.

Later Sunday some sources claimed that one of the main stumbling blocks was an insistence by Venezuela's oil minister, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, that the maximum increase allowable for Kuwait should be 50,000 barrels.

The Venezuelan was arguing that any increase should be distributed among more of the countries, they added.

The sources here said also that Ecuador's stated "bottom line" in the negotiations so far was also 50,000 barrels.

The Nigerians apparently had not revealed how much they wanted of the 200,000 but the sources said it was unlikely that they would accept less than 25,000.

One source pointed out that as OPEC was having such difficulties in dividing 200,000 barrels, then the task of organising a complete reallocation of quotas could give the organisation much greater problems.

## KUWAIT

### Jordanian Premier, Delegation Hold Talks

*LD182219 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent, held a banquet after (?2000) this evening [word indistinct] in honor of Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister of the fraternal Jordanian Hashemite kingdom. [passage omitted] Zayd al-Rifa'i received minister of state for Cabinet affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid at his residence in al-Salam Palace at (?1730) this evening. The Jordanian prime minister also received minister of state for foreign affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi at 1800. The two meetings were attended by top officials of the accompanying delegation of the guest prime minister. Within the framework of peripheral meetings, Minister of Commerce and Industry Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid met with His Eminence Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ahsir, minister of trade and industry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at 1730 this afternoon at Al-Salam palace.

A meeting was held between Muhammad al-Saqqaf, Jordanian undersecretary of the ministry of industry and trade, and Mustafa al-Shamali, assistant undersecretary for economic affairs at the ministry of finance and economy. [words indistinct] A meeting was also held between Husayn al-Qasim, director of the Jordanian Central Bank, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Usman, deputy director of the Kuwaiti Central Bank.

### Al-Rifa'i Confers With Officials

*JN190852 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Kuwait — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received at his place of residence at the Al-Salam Palace this evening Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs, and discussed with him developments in the current Middle East situation, the situation in the Arab arena, and ways to promote Arab solidarity. Jordanian Ambassador to Kuwait Wa'il Tuqan and Kuwait's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim al-Bahwah attended the meeting. Later, the prime minister held talks with Shaykh Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, on fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them in various areas. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman. The prime minister arrived in Kuwait this morning at the head of an official delegation on a 3-day visit.

Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, held talks with Shaykh Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid, Kuwaiti minister of trade and industry, on economic and trade relations between Jordan and Kuwait and the possibility of establishing joint projects. He also discussed with him the investment opportunities to be provided by the Jordanian 5-year development plan. The meeting was attended by the ministers of finance and energy, the governor of the Jordanian Central Bank, the Industry, Trade, and Supply Ministry under secretary, and the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, gave a dinner banquet in honor of the prime minister and his accompanying delegation. It was attended by a number of Kuwaiti officials.

### Bilateral Talks Held 19 Oct

*LD191244 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1000 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] At 1100 today, crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah received today his excellency the prime minister of the sisterly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Zayd al-Rifa'i and the delegation accompanying him for talks between the two countries. The Kuwaiti side was headed by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and the Jordanian side by his excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i.

On the Kuwaiti side the talks were attended by Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi; Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid; 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahar, director general of the crown prince; Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Sulaymin Majid al-Shahin; Kuwaiti Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Jasim al-Bahur; and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Uthman,deputy governor of Kuwaiti Central Bank .

Jordan was represented by: Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshair, minister of supply, industry and trade; Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah; Dr Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy; Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait Wa'il Dawud Tuqan; and a number of senior officials of the visiting delegation. The talks dealt with the close fraternal relations between the state of Kuwait and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and ways to strengthen them in various spheres. Issues of common interest were also discussed. A separate meeting was later held between his highness the crown prince and prime minister, and his excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, in his highness's office at the cabinet's headquarters. [passage omitted]

### Amir Receives Al-Rifa'i

*JN191339 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at the Al-Sif Palace this morning. The prime minister conveyed to the amir the greetings of King Husayn and wishes to Kuwait for continued progress and prosperity. The amir of Kuwait asked the prime minister to convey his greetings to King Husayn and hopes that the Jordanian people would achieve their aspired progress.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote and bolster them, in addition to the current events in the Arab arena and ways to back and promote Arab solidarity. The meeting was attended by Jasim

Muhammad al-Khurafi, finance minister, acting oil minister, and head of the honor mission accompanying the prime minister. It was also attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

### Al-Rifa'i Meets Al-Sabah

*JN191344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a meeting with His Highness Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, in Kuwait today. A PETRA correspondent has learned that during the meeting, the two officials reviewed the current Arab situation and the efforts being exerted to settle Arab differences and consolidate joint Arab action. The prime minister acquainted his highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent with the Jordanian viewpoint regarding the developments in the region, particularly regarding the convocation of an Arab summit conference to extricate the Arab nation from its current situation. The two officials expressed identical views on various Arab issues.

### Talks Detailed

*LD191506 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1242 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) — Economic, trade and investment relations occupied a large section of today's talks between the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and his Jordanian counterpart, Zayd al-Rifa'i their delegations. Economic, investment and industrial agreements will be signed between the two fraternal countries this evening.

Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, made an exclusive statement to KUNA, in which he said that the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and Arab and international issues. He added that in the field of bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to sign an economic investment industrial agreement between the two countries aimed at opening new vistas for trade and economic cooperation. He added that the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and also Arab relations, and that "their views are fully identical on the need to do all that can be done to bolster the Arab ranks and restore momentum to the joint Arab action, and to create a favorable atmosphere for the Arab nation, thus pushing it forward to work unitedly in defense of its rights and the protection of its interests."

Al-Rashid said that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, "where views of officials of the two fraternal countries were in agreement with regard to the need to halt this war, establish peace in the area, and to arrive at an honorable solution which will end the conflict between the two Muslim neighbors." In this connection the minister referred to Iraq's acceptance of all the regional and international peace initiatives, and urged neighboring Iran to respond to the appeal of Muslims and the international bodies and organizations "to accept a peaceful solution which will lead to ending Muslim bloodshed and to bolstering security and stability in this sensitive area of the world." He said that it is neither permissible nor acceptable that a war between Muslim brothers should go on for such a long time. He added that it is time for this war, which has entered its 7th year, to end, and for this region to be given an opportunity so that its sons can develop their societies and achieve progress in the interest of the peoples of the region.

At the end of the official talks, chaired by his highness the crown prince and prime minister and his excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, another meeting was held between the ministers concerned of both countries, attended by the minister of finance, trade, and energy.

Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal al-Khalid told KUNA that the meeting reviewed the provisions of the proposed agreement to be signed by him as representative of the State of Kuwait and by Jordanian minister of trade, industry and supply, Dr Raja'i al-'Muashshir. Minister al-Khalid said that the agreement provides for promoting trade and strengthening economic and investment cooperation between Kuwait and Jordan, and for setting up work teams to implement the provisions of the agreement. He said that both sides reviewed the Jordanian campaign to promote investments in Jordan, scheduled to be launched during the first quarter of next year with the aim of developing and strengthening investment and economic cooperation between the two countries in implementation of the spirit of the technical economic and trade agreement to be signed later.

The minister of trade and industry said that the Jordanian investments campaign incorporates specific projects to be considered by the Kuwaiti investor. Meetings between Zayd al-Rifa'i and the accompanying delegation with Kuwaiti officials and opposite numbers are expected to continue today and tomorrow.

### Jordanian Minister Comments

*JN191532 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The official talks between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Kuwaiti side led by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, began in Kuwait today to consolidate and bolster relations between Jordan and Kuwait.

The Jordanian side to the talks comprises the ministers of industry, trade, finance, and energy; the central bank governor; the under secretary of the industry and trade ministry; the economic adviser to the prime ministry; and the Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait. The Kuwaiti side comprises the minister of state for cabinet affairs, the finance minister, the minister of state for foreign affairs, the minister of commerce and industry, the foreign ministry under secretary, the deputy governor of the central bank, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

At the end of the first session of talks, Industry and Trade Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir stated that during this session they reviewed the fraternal relations between the two countries and the importance of bolstering them in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. He said the talks dealt with the articles of the economic agreement which will be signed this evening in order to achieve further cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the economic and trade fields. He added: It has been decided to form a joint ministerial committee to promote the fraternal relations between the two countries in all fields and to follow up the implementation of all necessary procedures for this purpose.

Al-Mu'ashshir said that it has also been decided to hold a consultative seminar in Kuwait within the next 2 months to present the projects of the Jordanian 5-year development plan and to discuss the possibility of Kuwaiti investors' contributions to these projects, particularly to the economic and touristic ones. He said the talks will resume tomorrow between the Jordanian and Kuwait sides to discuss matters related to the promotion of relations between the two fraternal countries.

### Cooperation Agreement Signed

*JN192010 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Kuwait — An economic, trade, and technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Jordanian Government and the Kuwaiti Government in Kuwait this evening. The agreement was signed by Industry, Trade, and Supply Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir and Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid in the presence of the members of the Jordanian delegation. On this occasion, the two ministers exchanged speeches expressing their happiness at signing the agreement. They also stressed that the agreement will promote economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

In a statement to the PETRA-JNA correspondent, Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid said that the agreement is aimed at strengthening the fraternal ties between the two fraternal countries in the economic and trade area, and increasing the trade exchange between the two countries. He added that the agreement will exempt all concerned national commodities from tarrifs and import fees, encourage the investment of capital, create incentives and facilities for these investments, set up specialized fairs in both countries, promote cooperation in labor, social and health security, and labor safety.

The Kuwaiti minister also said that the agreement is aimed at encouraging tourism between the two countries, including collective travels, cooperation in setting up touristic projects, and increasing air, sea, and land transportation between the two countries, adding that a joint ministerial committee and specialized technical committees were set up to follow the implementation of the agreement.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i reviewed with Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid the fraternal relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in the economic and trade areas. During their meeting in the Al-Salam Palace, they also reviewed the provisions of the economic, trade, and technical agreement signed today between Jordan and Kuwait. The meeting was attended by the industry, trade, and supply minister; the Jordanian ambassador in Kuwait, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

### Defense Minister on Visits to SFRY, Turkey

*JN171315 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 15 Oct 86 p 3*

[By Husayn 'Abd al-Rahman]

[Text] Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has stated that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces are familiar with SFRY weapons and that they possess such weapons they received when Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim was defense minister. He added: If we find weapons that suit us, we have no objection to purchasing them.

In an interview with *Al-Qabas* before leaving the country yesterday afternoon on a 10-day visit to Turkey and the SFRY at the head of a military delegation, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that his visit to the SFRY is at the invitation of his SFRY counterpart who had previously visited Kuwait. He added that the visit is a friendly one and rounds out bilateral relations.

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said: We will discuss the weapons they have and if we find something suitable we will conclude contracts to purchase them.

In reply to a question by *Al-Qabas* on whether SFRY weapons are useful to the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces are familiar with SFRY weapons because they already have such weapons. He added: The information we have is that these weapons have been developed and we will become acquainted with them during our visit and purchase suitable ones.

On his visit to Turkey, the Kuwaiti defense minister said Kuwait and Turkey can cooperate in many military spheres, particularly in the naval sphere because Turkey produces military units.

On whether his visit to both Turkey and the SFRY has anything to do with the recent GCC defense ministers meeting in the Sultanate of Oman, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that the GCC defense ministers meeting is an annual meeting and usually takes place in September or October and that the visit to Turkey and the SFRY has nothing to do with the recent GCC defense ministers meeting in Muscat. The Kuwaiti minister said: We are seeking cooperation between the two countries, particularly since Kuwait and Turkey can cooperate in many fields, not to mention the reputation of the Turkish soldier.

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said: We have special relations with Turkey based on the Islamic religion as well as old and fraternal trade relations which are constantly developing. He added that his discussions with Turkish officials will also deal with the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war and its impact on the region, and issues of mutual interest.

## PDRY

### YSP Leader's Revolution Anniversary Speech

*EA171020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 14 Oct 86*

[Text] Today our country — the party, the government, and the people — is celebrating the 23d anniversary of the outbreak of the 14 October glorious revolution.

To mark this occasion, a major speech and artistic ceremony was held yesterday evening in the late 'Abdallah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism. It was attended by brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; Dr Yasin Sa'id Numan, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee; ministers; the delegation of the northern part of the homeland, headed by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; a number of brotherly and friendly delegations participating in the celebrations of the masses of our people on this occasion; and ambassadors accredited to Aden.

At the ceremony, brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid delivered the speech of the party and state at the beginning of which he welcomed the brotherly and friendly delegations for joining us in the Yemeni people's celebrations on this occasion. He congratulated the masses of our people on this occasion.

The brother secretary general reviewed the struggles of our Yemeni people against British colonialism and what the 14 October revolution represented, namely a natural extension of the 26 September revolution. Through the immortal 26 September and 14 October revolutions, the militant unity of the Yemeni people was achieved — unity that was reinforced by blood, continual struggle, and huge sacrifice in defense of the republic, steadfastness, and the spread of the armed struggle in the south until independence was achieved.

He explained that despite the fact that our Yemeni people have poor material resources and potential, they nevertheless enjoy an iron will, a high morale, and a love for the homeland and a decent life of freedom and progress. They were able to defeat a wild imperialist force and to force it to leave, beaten, without being able to act on its plans for the future of the area.

He pointed out that the basic lesson of the experiment of the 14 October revolution, seen in the context of the Arab and world national liberation movements, is that it did not come about by decree nor by decision from on high. Rather, it is a revolution of the toiling masses, namely poor workers and peasants, and other toiling groups that took up arms and learned in the sea of struggle and discovered, through their daily experience, the nature of colonialism and exploitation and the maneuvers of the local stooges. They rallied in compact ranks around the objectives of national liberation which were specified by the charter of the National Front which was approved at the first congress in June 1965. The other lesson in this march of struggle was June 1969 which manifestly confirmed the collapse of individualist tendencies, tendencies of domination, tendencies for which there is no future.

Rather, the future is for democracy, collective leadership, the legality of the party, and democracy [as heard]. Therefore, the opportunist reactionary right was removed by decision of the General Command of the National Front without a drop of blood being shed.

The National Front opened the way for the realization of tangible achievements for the masses, starting with the nationalization law, agrarian reform, the purging of state, military, and civil organs, and the spread of democracy among the ranks of the masses. It also provided basic services of which the masses were deprived, such as education, health, housing, and water. Roads were built and new economic (?structures) were established by both the public sector and the cooperative sector. A new life emerged for the workers without the (?existence) of exploiters.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid referred to the January bloody conspiracy, which was planned and implemented by the opportunist rightist trend. It aimed at settling the account with the 14 October glorious revolution. The conspiracy wanted to exterminate its heroes and intellectuals, leaving the people without leaders and then governing them through a fascist dictatorial regime unknown to the Yemen. It sought to destroy the economic and social achievements that had been realized by the effort and blood of the toilers.

He touched on the general amnesty decree which defines our position on this issue. Implementaion of this decree is continuing with the release of a large number of detainees involved in the armed incidents resulting from the 13 January events and the welcoming back of many returnees who are still living in peace and stability among their kinsmen and relatives. He renewed the invitation to all fugitive brothers to whom the general amnesty decree applies to return to their kinsmen and relatives and to contribute toward building and defending the homeland.

He called on party organizations, government organs, and mass organizations to (?renew) the struggle in the coming period and to wage war against administrative corruption. He asked that they expose financial irregularies and embezzlement, calling their perpetrators to account. He said that they should adopt a serious attitude toward work, safeguarding public ownership, preserving public money, curtailing expenditure, and abiding by valid organizations and laws.

On Yemeni unity, the brother secretary general said: We are continuing efforts for the sake of consolidating the brotherly relationship and joint cooperation between the two parts of the Yemen in an effort to achieve the unity and progress of Yemen, embodying the principles of the 26 September and 14 October glorious revolutions. He stressed our desire to implement previous decisions and agreements. We want to activate unity committees in accordance with specific programs and plans and continue with the programs of economic integration and joint institutions. We also want to encourage means of social and cultural communication between the sons of the Yemeni people and firmly to proceed toward achieving unity on a peaceful and democratic basis.

He pointed out the dangers of the aggressive policies being pursued by the imperialist circles and their agents. He said that this is evidenced by the recent increase in political and military maneuvers by the Israeli-American alliance in the Arab region. They aim to implement capitulatory plans and continue the extensive attack on the Arab national liberation movements with their various nationalist and progressive organizations and groups. Their goal is to restore colonialist hegemony in the Arab region.

He stressed that these suspect moves are characterized by a comprehensive and crazy aggressive inclination that falls within the framework of an integrated imperialist plot. This was implicit in the direct armed and aggressive acts against Libya, as well as increased military activities by the U.S. fleet in Arab waters. It also falls in line with the intensification of the conspirational designs and aggressive threats against Syria and the Palestinian revolution. They are also linked to increased feverish activities by the U.S. Administration aimed at (?recruiting), arming, and financing the forces of counterrevolution with the aim of reviving aggression against democratic Yemen.

He affirmed the determination to continue to develop the bonds of the militant alliance between the groups of the Arab national liberation movement and solidarity with the steadfastness [as heard] of Syria, Libya, and Algeria in the face of aggressive threats and imperialist conspiracies. He also spoke of strengthening the alliance with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

He hailed the Ethiopian revolution and the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. He stressed the continued deepening bonds of intimate militant relations between the YSP and the WPE and between the two (?friendly) Yemeni and Ethiopian peoples. He expressed pride in and appreciation for the firm internationalist support which our country has enjoyed and continues to enjoy from the socialist countries and communist and (?workers) parties, headed by the Soviet Union and its (?giant) communist party.

Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Salim Salih Muhammad, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, and Yasin Sa'id Numan and their guests also attended an artistic performance in the evening held on this occasion in the hall of 'Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism.

### Prime Minister Addresses Anniversary Rally

*EA182045 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0330 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Our Yemeni masses are continuing their celebrations of the 23d anniversary of the outbreak of the 14 October glorious revolution. A mass rally was held yesterday to mark the occasion in al-Dali province, lahji governorate. Brothers Yasin Sa'id numan, member of the political bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; Lieutenant Colonel Mutahhar Musid Muslih, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of interior; a number of members of the central committee; ministers; officials of the party's provincial organizations; and a large gathering of citizens participated in this rally.

Addressing the rally, the prime minister first conveyed the congratulations of Brother Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee to the sons of the province on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the 14 October glorious revolution and the 8th anniversary of the founding of the YSP. He said: It is splendid that this rally of yours represents the continuing celebrations our people are holding in all the villages, districts, and provinces to mark this occasion. This will remain a brilliantly shining star in our history, and our people's turning point toward a life free from exploitation and subjugation, paving the way toward the revolutionary transformations which remolded the life of our society. He stressed that what was a profound significance was that when history recorded the facts off the 14 October revolution, the toilers of this province, led by the National Front, could only be regarded as one of the torches which kindled its first flames and one of our people's forces that planted the (? fuse of its explosion) in the heart of oppression and exploitation.

He stressed that the 13 January conspiracy, headed by the opportunist right under the leadership of the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his treacherous clique, was the gravest peril to the revolution because of the assassination of the party's leaders and militant cadres. He said: And because the conspirators were hovering above the party, they did not realize any force was operating within it, unshakably confident in its course, in possession of options and fully prepared to make sacrifices. The victory won by the party by virtue of the will of its strugglers and the rallying to it by the toilers, has constituted a new prop for the continuance of the march.

He confirmed that the Central Committee had given absolute priority at party, political, economic, and social levels to the reconstruction of what was sabotaged by the conspirators. He said a number of significant victories and achievements had already been realized in terms of repairing the greater part of the economic damage done to the capital, reconstructing the sabotaged government organs, issuing the general amnesty decree to the misled people, announcing the trial of the planners and implementers of the conspiracy, and dealing with many of the social consequences.

He explained that the tasks off the immediate future comprised reconstructing the mass institutions, reforming the state institutions and organs for the protection of legality, and dealing correctly with the laws and preparations for elections of the local people's councils and the people's supreme council. He stressed all that would reinforce the class character and deepen the democratic popular character of the authority in order to make it the authority of the workers and peasants. [passage omitted]

### YAR Officials Depart After Anniversary Fete

*EA180341 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] The representatives from the northern part of the homeland who are participating in our Yemeni people's celebrations of the anniversary of the 14 October revolution, headed by brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee [of the General People's Congress], left Aden this morning, returning to Sanaa.

In a statement to *Aden News Agency* shortly before his departure, brother Al-'Arashi said: We felt very happy when we joined with our brothers in the southern part of the homeland in the October celebrations and felt their joy on this occasion. It was also a valuable opportunity for us to express the feelings of their brothers in the northern part concerning the tragedies witnessed by the south on 13 January. These are true feelings springing from the heart. He added that he had met a number of party and state leaders and exchanged opinions and views with them on how to deal with what had been left behind after the tragic incidents of January, in addition to a number of issues in the framework of the complete and true national eagerness to achieve Yemeni unity, our fate and destiny.

He again congratulated the masses of our Yemeni people on the anniversary of the 14 October revolution, the legitimate offspring of the 26 September revolution [in the YAR], expressing the hope that these two great occasions will recur once our people have achieved a great deal toward reachieving Yemeni unity.

He was seen off at the airport by brothers Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs; and Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff.

### Al-Bid Receives PFLP Delegation, Holds Talks

*EA182055 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Brother Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, stressed that democratic Yemen would persevere with its sincere efforts to ensure the success of what is being done to restore the PLO's unity on national and peaceful principles and on the basis of the national line hostile to imperialism and Zionism and capitulatory plans and designs in the area. The brother secretary general said this in his office this afternoon when he received the PFLP delegation led by Brother Abu Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the front, which is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the nature of developments taking place in the Arab arena, as well as the nature of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its threat to Arab national liberation movements in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. While analyzing this onslaught, the two sides stressed that the decisive reply to it was closely linked with restoring the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Both sides also want to help in bringing about the unity of the Arab progressive and national forces and escalating and implementing their struggle against imperialism and its allies in the area. The two sides reviewed the development of relations between the YSP and the PFLP.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid reiterated the YSP's firm and principled support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate national rights, primarily those of return, self-determination and the establishment of their national and independent and sovereign state on their national territory. For his part, Brother Abu Ali Mustafa praised the revolutionary experiment in democratic Yemen and the support off its party, people, and government for the struggle the Palestinian people are waging under the PLO's leadership to restore their national rights and the unity of the PLO on an appropriate national basis.

### PFLP Delegation Departs

*EA200650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] A PFLP delegation led by brother Abu 'Ali Mustafa, the front's assistant secretary general, left Aden this morning after a visit of several days at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. During the visit, Abu 'Ali Mustafa discussed with several brother party and state officials the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and the efforts being made to restore the unity of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, in addition to relations between the YSP and PFLP and ways of developing and strengthening them. [passage omitted]

### Al-'Attas Discusses Relations With Soviet Envoy

*EA172030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, today received in his office at the secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Comrade (Vladimir Hodich), envoy of the Soviet leadership, who conveyed a message concerning the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit between Gorbachev and Reagan and the continuing initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union to promote international peace in order to save mankind from the dangers of destructive nuclear weapons. Bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and a number of other issues of common interest were also reviewed during this meeting.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed the PDRY's (?high) appreciation of the Soviet Union's peaceful positions and initiatives which continue to enjoy the support and appreciation of all peace-loving states, forces and peoples. He emphasized that the Reykjavik summit (?represented) an important event in international relations because of the constructive positive proposals submitted by the Soviet union in order to promote world peace.

On relations between the two friendly countries, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas stressed that they are principled and strategic relations serving the interests of our two peoples and the liberation and decisive causes of our Arab peoples. He commended the support that continues to be offered by the Soviet Union to our country, and its support for our peoples struggle to build on their revolutionary experiment and overcome all the difficulties facing them.

For his part, Comrade (Vladimir Hodich) expressed his pleasure at meeting with the brother chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, pointing out that Soviet-Yemeni cooperation and friendship will be strengthened day by day within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between them. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the Soviet ambassador to Aden.

### Mongolian Foreign Minister, Delegation End Visit

*EA171245 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Oct 86*

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, led by Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and foreign minister, has ended a 4-day official visit to our country.

During the visit, official discussions took place during which bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them were reviewed. A press communique issued at the end of the visit stressed the importance that Democratic Yemen and People's Mongolia attach to the strengthening of relations and cooperation between them and the socialist states. The communique stated that during the visit, the Mongolian delegation acquainted itself with current developments in our country in various fields. It also acquainted itself with the material and human losses resulting from the sinister 13 January conspiracy, and expressed deep understanding of the efforts being made by the YSP, the Government, and the people to eliminate the effects of those incidents.

On developments in the Arab and international arenas, the Yemeni and Mongolian sides expressed conviction that the ideal way to achieve a speedy and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem is to hold an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the involvement of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people. They stressed the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity on the basis of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They strongly condemned the policy of imperialism, headed by the United States, and the policy of confrontation which it pursues and which is represented by the escalating the arms race, the beginnings of the implementation of the star wars program, and state terrorism with the aim of achieving strategic superiority over the countries of the socialist camp and progressive countries.

The two sides expressed their support for the constructive scientific initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and socialist member countries of the Warsaw Pact. They regarded these as a solid and just basis for the establishment of a permanent and just peace in the world and for sparing mankind the dangers of a nuclear disaster.

The two sides expressed their gratification at the results of the eighth summit conference of the non-aligned states, which was convened in Harare. They stressed the decisive role being played by the movement in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order. The Mongolian side expressed its appreciation of the role being played by democratic Yemen within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. The democratic Yemeni and Mongolian sides affirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of UN charter and expressed their determination to continue efforts to strengthen the efficacy of the United Nations as a tool for preserving international peace and security.

At the end of the communique, the two sides expressed confidence that the talks will contribute to developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Mangalyn, the Foreign Minister of People's Mongolia, extended an invitation to brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and Foreign Minister, to visit the People's Republic of Mongolia.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Tank Deal To Be Discussed in Meeting With French

*JN182020 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 19*

[Excerpts] Paris — Well-informed sources in Paris told *Al-Qabas* that during his official visit to Saudi Arabia, which will begin on Friday, French Defense Minister Andre Giraud's talks will deal mainly with the issue of concluding an important tank deal and issues pertaining to military cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

*Al-Qabas* has learned from well-informed sources in Paris that France wishes to conclude a new, important weapons deal with Saudi Arabia that will include a large number of AMX-40 tanks, considered among the most sophisticated tanks in the world.

The Saudi Armed Forces are equipped with two types of advanced tanks. They have 300 AMX-30 tanks which, if compared to the new generation of AMX tanks, have become outmoded since Saudi Arabia bought them more than 10 years ago. The Saudi ground forces have 150 U.S. M-60 tanks. [passage omitted]

*Al-Qabas* has also learned that the French side hopes the new deal will cover not less than 200 AMX-40 tanks. However, well-informed French and Arab sources have told *Al-Qabas* that Saudi Arabia has not yet made a final decision on this issue. Talks between Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and French Defense Minister Andre Giraud will be decisive at this level, especially since the Brazilians continue to hope that they will win the tanks deal with Saudi Arabia. The Brazilian (Ozario) tank is equipped with French guns. Giraud's talks will also deal with how to bolster the Saudi Navy. In this respect, well-informed sources said that the talks may deal with the possibility of providing Saudi Arabia with French naval reconnaissance planes and other equipment to develop the Saudi fleet.

Well-informed sources in Paris also told *Al-Qabas* that Giraud's talks in the kingdom will deal with the possibility of supplying Jordan with 24 Mirage-2000 planes. [passage omitted]

### Defense Talks With French Begin

*LD181247 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 18 Oct (SPA) — Saudi-French talks began this morning under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, and minister of defense and aviation, and inspector-general, and French Defense Minister Andre Giraud. [passage omitted] The talks covered defense issues, issues of common interest, and international questions.

### No Military Agreements Made in Talks

*LD181718 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1525 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Oct (SPA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general stated that his talks with French Defense Minister Andre Giraud covered the consolidation of existing cooperation between the Kingdom and France. In a press statement he made after the luncheon he gave in honor of the French defense minister this afternoon, the prince denied any military agreements were made during the talks. He noted that the offer to purchase arms from France is always there and that there is nothing new in that respect.

### Naval Support Agreement Signed

*LD191330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1130 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] A framework contract for supplying and providing technical support for the equipment of the Al-Sawari program for the Royal Saudi Arabian Navy was signed today between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the French Government. The contract was signed on behalf of the Saudi side by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and on behalf of the French side by the French defense minister, Andre Giraud.

The contract was signed in the course of the Saudi-French talks which were resumed this morning under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and French Defense Minister Andre Giraud.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by: Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for the civil aviation affairs; His Excellency 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs; Staff Lieutenant General Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rashid, acting chief of the General Staff and commander of the Land Forces; and the commanders of the air and naval forces and the Air Defense force and heads of the departments in the Ministry of Defense and Aviation; and on the French side by the head of the Office of the Defense Minister; the economic adviser; the armament adviser; deputy director of international relations; the French ambassador; and the military attache.

### French Minister's News Conference

*LD200127 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2209 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Riyadh 19 oct (SPA) — French Defense Minister Andre Giraud held a news conference this evening in which he spoke about the relations between the Kingdom and France and a number of current Arab and international issues. The french defense minister explained that with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and the inspector general; he reviewed the dossier of existing military cooperation between the Kingdom and France and the French flight programs, and said that he will leave it to the Kingdom to choose freely the ammunition that suits her.

Concerning the framework contract that was signed today between the Kingdom and France, the French minister stated that this contract complements the project of (?missiles) for the Saudi Royal Navy forces and explained the general (?specifications) of this weapon that goes to complete the project. Andre Giraud added that the framework contract opens the road for other opportunities in regard to supplying the Kingdom with ammunition from French industrial companies.

The French defense minister described his talks with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as constructive and good, saying they were held in an atmosphere of amity and friendship. [passage omitted] The French minister said that as far as he knows, a definite date for the visit of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to the Kingdom has not been set yet; however, he said the visit is expected to be made at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. [passage omitted] The French minister reaffirmed his country's adherence to its decision not to withdraw French forces from Lebanon unilaterally.

The French defense minister expressed his hope that the Iran-Iraq war would stop and that peace would return to the region, pointing out that his country does not spare any effort in providing the warring countries with advice on stopping the war and establishing peace. He denied that his country is providing Iran with weapons and said it has no intention to do so, either. He explained that his country has agreements with Iraq that stipulate providing Iraq with weapons; the fulfillment of agreements is part of his country's policy, which stipulates abiding the commitments it undertakes, he added. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on his country's relations with Chad, he affirmed that France has agreements with Chad which stipulate assisting it in case of aggression, alluding that there are French aircraft in the south of Chad which could help the government forces. Concerning the recent events witnessed by Paris and their effect on Arab-French relations, the French defense minister pointed out that the stand of the French Government on this matter is clear; namely, to deny the terrorists their objectives behind these attacks. He said there will be no negotiation and that we cannot accept violence and will not change the policy of our government under pressure, and that France will not alter its Arab policy. The minister added that these attacks have indeed forced France to take some security measures; however, they are not intended against the Arabs. The French Government has required visas on foreigners from all countries except the European Community countries according to a treaty that ensures free movement of their nationals. The French minister explained that the French Government has drawn the attention of the French not to associate terrorists and the nationals of a certain country or race of nationality. He stressed that he had underlined this point personally.

The French minister denounced the acts of violence and said: There is a policy toward the Middle East; it is known, and we have stressed it on many occasions — that is, the adherence to Resolution 242; the affirmation on the right of peoples to live in peace within secure boundaries; and the right of peoples to have a homeland. Regarding the news that France has provided Israel with know-how, the French minister said that all of these reports are biased.

## UAE

### Stricken Panamanian Tanker Towed to Al-Shariqah

*JN190839 Doha QNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 19 Oct (QNA) — The Panamanian oil tanker *Five Brooks* arrived at the port of Khawr Faqqan in Al-Shariqah today. It was towed by two salvage tugboats, with the captain and seven sailors aboard. Twenty-one of the tanker's 39 crew members have also arrived in Al-Shariqah. The *Five Brooks* was hit by a missile on 17 October before entering the Strait of Hormuz while en route to Kuwait. Fire broke out in the crew's mess.

Shipping sources in Al-Shariqah said that the crew were transported to Al-Shariqah by two lifeboats. Two crew members, and not five, as was reported, were injured and were treated at the Al-Qasimi Hospital in Al-Shariqah. Travel arrangements are currently being made for the ship's crew to return home. The arrangements are being made by the tanker's local agent in Al-Shariqah. Sources said that only 10 of the ship's crew are missing and not 12 as reported. The 10 were killed in the fire that broke out aboard the tanker damaging it so seriously that it is now believed that the vessel is no longer seaworthy.

## YAR

### 'Text' of Interview With President Salih

*JN161549 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] In its issue today, the Saudi magazine *Iqra'* published the text of a press interview with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and general secretary of the General People's Congress. The interview deals with a number of national, pan-Arab, and international issues. Following is the text of the answers and questions:

Question: Your Excellency the president, Saudi-Yemeni relations are experiencing a stage of prosperity. How do you view the dimensions of these relations and their future prospects on bilateral and Arab level?

Answer: Yemeni-Saudi relations are distinguished because they get their strength from principled bases of relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples who are joined by strong pan-Arab and Islamic links. No doubt, these relations will greatly benefit the two peoples in the service of common interests, contribute toward Arab solidarity and unity of ranks, and consolidate the strenth of Arab and Islamic nations to promote progress, development, and strength.

Question: Arabia Felix [Yemen] is currently experiencing a new chapter in its modern history: The discovery of oil on its territory. What are the results of the surveys carried out so far and what are the levels of expected production?

Answer: The results of oil exploration and digging are encouraging. Operations in this regard are continuous. The level of production will be specified in light of results of these operations, God willing.

Question: After becoming a member of the oil club and after enhancing this membership by planning to build an oil pipeline from the sites of production in the north to the port of Al-Hudaydah on the Red Sea, will Yemen become a member of OAPEC in the near future?

Answer: We are not as interested in becoming a member of OAPEC as we are in achieving cooperation and coordination with all, be it in the field of oil or others. What is of prime importance to us, regarding oil, is sound planning so as to benefit from this wealth and to exploit it to serve our major interest, the field of agricultural and industrial development. This is what we expressed determination to achieve proceeding from our commitment and response to our people's will and aspirations. Our country must witness a new stage of comprehensive development in all fields.

Question: Various sources occasionally disseminate reports on basic differences between Sanaa and the current government in Aden. What is the reality of relations between the two capitals and how have the unionist steps between the two countries progressed?

Answer: Relations between the two parts of the homeland are progressing well. They are relations among the sons of one people and one homeland. We are eager to promote these relations through coordination in all fields and to bolster and activate the spheres of unionist action to reach a day when Yemeni unity, the objective and destiny of the masses of our people in the two parts, is declared. We thank God we managed to take many steps, headed by drawing up a draft constitution for unity and the unity committees' completion of their major tasks. Perhaps the joint projects between the two parts is the best evidence of our people's progress toward reunion.

Question: Press and military reports say Sanaa and other Arab capitals harboring Palestinian fighters may be subjected to Zionist blows. Is there military or political action by these countries, collectively or separately, to confront the possibilities of such an aggression?

Answer: There is no single Arab country, whether it harbors Palestinian brothers or not, safe from the possibilities of such an aggression. In the current circumstances, we believe it is the right of every Arab country to do what it deems necessary to defend itself in case of aggression.

Question: The Yemeni People's Constituent Assembly, which was established more than 5 years ago, was initially tasked with preparatory missions, foremost being drawing up a national charter. What is its expected role in the current and next phase?

Answer: The National Charter was formulated by the people through a popular referendum. It was approved by the General People's Congress on 24 August 1982. The members of the Congress are directly elected by the people. As for the People's Constituent Assembly, it is tasked with discussing draft laws referred to it, making appropriate ammendments, and approving them before they are issued by a presidential decree in their final form and so become effective. It is also tasked with preparing for the general elections of the next Consultative Council.

Question: Do Yemeni citizenship laws preclude a Yemeni [born overseas] from becoming a citizen of the country in which he was born? How do you deal with expatriates in the United States, Europe, and other countries who want to become citizens of these countries?

Answer: The Yemeni expatriate receives great care and attention. The general union of expatriates is responsible for expatriates everywhere. There are Yemeni expatriates in Europe and the United States who became citizens of the countries where they live. However, they remain Yemenis because they have the right to belong to their homeland.

Question: It is said the current phase in the Arab world dectates regional cooperation in view of the utter weakness of the Arab League. How do you view cooperation among the brothers of the Arabian Peninsula?

Answer: We encourage all kinds of positive cooperation among Arab countries, be it cooperation among Gulf states or Arab Maghreb states, as long as this cooperation takes place within the framework of the Arab League, regardless of its current weakness, which we think is only transient. Cooperation among homogeneous Arab countries, such as the Gulf states, is a great positive step allowing integration between the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the GCC.

Question: Current Arab conditions do not permit an Arab summit, be it an emergency summit or otherwise. Can the upcoming Islamic summit in Kuwait be a temporary alternative or a door to the Arab summit?

Answer: We believe there are certain indispensable priorities which form the basis on which the Arab League and its subsidiary organizations were established, but Islamic cooperation is wider and more comprehensive because there is a large group of Islamic countries, unified by Islamic tenets. We hope the Islamic summit, to be held in Kuwait early next year, will be an opportunity to hold Arab meetings leading to improving the Arab atmosphere and pan-Arab solidarity to face various challenges.

Question: An international conference on the Middle East, which will be preceded by a preparatory committee as stated by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, has been accepted by the USSR but Washington has expressed reservations. However, there is a move toward convening this conference. Do you expect quick moves in this direction or will this remain mere talk until Reagan and Gorbachev meet? Do you think a decision on this issue requires an Arab summit?

Answer: Undoubtedly, the increasing support for an international conference leading to a just and comprehensive solution requires Arab consultations on the nature of this conference and on the extent of the role that the UN Security Council permanent member states will play to realize the aims of a Middle East settlement. But are the Palestinian people's legitimate rights the basis of the conference and the key to peace based on right and justice in the region?

Question: The Gulf war has entered a very delicate phase. What kind of military solution do you expect or, if possible, do you see a political solution? What will be a possible Arab role?

Answer: We have high hopes this war will end and negotiations will start between the two neighboring states. We encourage every effort in this direction and hope efforts to stop the fighting will succeed and bloodshed, loss of life, and material losses will stop through Arab, Islamic, and international effrots. We praise fraternal Iraq's response to current efforts and mediation to end the war, a stand showing a desire to stop the bloodshed and killing of innocent people and to begin negotiations preserving the legitimate interests of both sides. We hope the Iranian officials will respond to all sincere efforts aimed at stopping the war, which has dealt irreparable damage to our two Islamic neighbors and their peoples.

Question: Do you expect the various Palestinian organizations to reach a reconciliation while Arab differences are rife? The Arab differences are the basis of Palestinian differences.

Answer: We want the PLO to restore unity of ranks because this unity will enable it to preserve the international gains it has realized and preserve the effectiveness of the Palestinian decision. We hope efforts to restore PLO unity will succeed as soon as possible.

## President Receives Message From Al-'Attas

*JN170747 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a thank-you message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland. The following is the text:

His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, Sanaa,

I received with extreme joy your congratulations to us and to your brothers in the southern part on the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution which liberated this part from British colonialism and constituted strong backing for the glorious 26 September revolution. This enabled our Yemeni people, through their enormous sacrifices, to open new chapters in the book of their free and happy life in order to continue the struggle to attain their social progress and reunify their homeland on sound and democratic bases. We congratulate you and express to our Yemeni people that we and all our brothers in the northern part will continue our national and sincere efforts to attain further suitable conditions and take advanced unionist steps to set the bases and firm cornerstones for reunifying our homeland. We thus inspire, through the sacrifices of our people's martyrs and through our peoples' Yemeni revolution, the determination and will to do all we can to attain the unity of our homeland and people and to ensure their progress and unity.

I wish you great happiness and health. I also wish our Yemeni people progress and our joint unitary efforts success.

[Signed] Your brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Aden.

## Mubarak Cites 5-Year Plan in Labor Day Speech

*NC191618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1243 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Report on speech by President Husni Mubarak to mark Labor and Productivity Day on 19 October; place not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has spoken on a number of domestic and foreign issues. He said: "With regard to the internal economic situation, I wish to say the following. We held an economic conference in this very hall which was attended by all sorts of economists, by those who belong to various parties,and by those who do not belong to any party. We drew up the socioeconomic plan which we are now following. We have started the 5-year plan. This plan has a target. What are the priorities of this plan? The needs of the citizens are the priority.

"The plan incorporated these priorities. We began this plan with a basic infrastructure, which was its foundation, just as in a building. A building without foundations will collapse. There must be foundations. You all know that without an infrastructure there can be no investments, industries, housing, nothing at all in the country. No one will stay in the country. Egyptian citizens will not be encouraged to (?invest) here. The infrastructure is the basis for everything; that is, for water, sewage, telephones, housing, roads, bridges, railroads, and other transport. These are all fundamental prerequisites for production. Without the capability of telephone contact, an investor here who wants to make a telephone call or to send a telex to order goods he does not have would see his factory go bankrupt if he had to wait 1 or 2 weeks. There can be no production without roads, water, and sewage. As you know, I have repeatedly said that our problems with regard to sewage are inherited problems which have been accumulating for years.

"It would be easy for me to inject a tranquilizer and let the problems continue for a few more years. However, this is not my principle. We deal with the roots of the problem. Indeed, we will experience difficulties for a period of time; but the country and our people will benefit in the long term.

"This is why we are interested in the infrastructure [words indistinct] you can see the new cities, the electricity produced, and other components of an infrastructure. We are now in the 5th year of the plan. There is a big difference in production today when compared to the period that preceded the start of the plan. This plan is proceeding well. But do not forget that our population increases by 1.2 million people a year. We also have (?the same) problems, such as water and electricity. I have repeatedly said that the electricity which we produce today is more than what was produced during the last 80 years. Electricity was introduced into Egypt in 1906. We had about 18 billion kilowatts by 1980. How much do we have today? We have 45 billion kilowatts. This means that we produced 18 billion in 75 years. We produced approximately 24 billion in the 5-year plan.

"Yes, if one wants to speak about the economic situation, he will have much to say. However, we are trying to do all we can."

President Mubarak then dealt with the issue of freedom and democracy under the supremacy of the law. He said: "I do not want to talk a great deal about this issue. I say that I support the freedom to express one's opinion and will never [words indistinct]. We support the freedom of criticism, criticism in the public interest. If democracy is not the rule of the people in the interest of the people, then it has deviated from its correct course. It is not sound if it does not (?benefit) the people. Security and stability is the state. There is no state without security and stability. Democracy and freedom are factors which fall under the umbrella of security and stability. Do not ask me about anything else without security and stability. There will be no state without them.

"I hope that our parties will (?drop) the question of settling accounts. I hope that our parties...[Mubarak changes thought] Look, they themselves have children, and those without children or those who have had enough of this world should remember that their relatives, brothers, and sons have children. I hope that we will stop personal vituperations. In the streets some of them are saying: He is liquidating the 23 July revolution. No one can liquidate the 23 July revolution. These are the gains of the people. No one can [words indistinct] [applause]. One group is on the side of the 23 July revolution, another group is called the Nasirites, and a third is the Al-Sadatists. [words indistinct] the people of Egypt. With respect to our leaders, let us not cling to names for personal gain. These are our people. We are all working for the people. Is this ethics? Are these the values and principles of our divine religions? Divine religions never incite such expressions, bad treatment, violations of honor, or involvement in the worst possible statements. This is ugly blackmail. However, I hope to God that each one of them will come to his senses, because the situation cannot go on like this."

President Husni Mubarak then dealt with Egypt's foreign policy and its achievements. The president stated: "First I will speak about our relations with the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. We have relations with the United States, and all of you know about this. We have normal relations with the Soviet Union. I received a Soviet official at 0800 this morning who briefed me on the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. The U.S. ambassador briefed Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the results of this summit last night. We know all the results. Our relations with the United States are based on cooperation in many fields. We take aid from it. Why does the United States care for and help us? Because we are a state which has weight in the region through our army, particularly through our Armed Forces [applause], our intellectuals, scholars, workers, all our resources, and our 50 million people. All these resources make Egypt a leading country in the region.

"With regard to the Soviet Union, we have normal relations with it. There is trade exchange between us. We take some goods from it which we do not buy in dollars. This is bartering. We export some of our goods to it which the West does not sell or produce.

"Despite the impression one gets from the strange things said by some people, no one has any facilities here in Egypt. Sometimes I read this in reports, or these statements are made behind our back without our knowledge. Facilities! This word facility means that an agreement must have been referred to the people's deputies. The government must approve it and then send it to the deputies. If we agree, then we must be convinced that there is something of value in it for the people. Port facilities! Port facilities mean that a country has offices at the port. No one has any facilities or anything else here.

"Our relations with European countries are very good. The good relations with these countries are of great benefit to us. For example, our economic crisis and the IMF. We sought the help of all European countries because they have representatives in the IMF. They responded to our request because our relations with them are good. These are relations of friendship and cooperation in many fields, and they are enthusiastic about them. I went to Europe and met with four leaders in 48 hours. It is rare for a person to arrange meetings with four state leaders in 48 hours.

"Our relations with the PRC, Japan, Asian countries, and India are good. The Indian representative has supported us well at the IMF. The Saudi representative at the IMF has also given us tremendous support. Our relations with the entire world are good. Our relations with Arab countries are also good with the exception of Syria and Libya.

"With regard to the Palestinian issue, we have adopted this issue since its beginning in the 1940's. The important thing is to see what it has become today. There have been many lost opportunities to solve this problem since 1948. These lost opportunities are still there. We have taken the Sinai back. We have reached a certain stage in the issue of arbitration and the question of arbitration on Tabah. More action has been taken with regard to the Palestinian issue this year than in previous years, since the April agreement. [as heard] There has been flexibility. I think you heard about [word indistinct] of Palestine. In connection with the Palestinian issue, we emerged with an international conference following the Peres visit. The international conference is a demand by all the Arabs. They have been talking about this international conference for 13 years. Are they [word indistinct] our conference, or is the international conference and the committee to prepare for it agreed upon? Praise to God! Hatred and (?abuse) for Egypt since it has brought this about. If they do not act for an international conference, will the world do so? It is no use. Those whose cause it is must act.

"What is the problem obstructing this issue today: First [as heard], there is no Palestinian unity. Everyone is acting alone. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is the best of them all. No one can deny this. But they cannot agree among themselves. Say you have a cause, or five of you have a cause, then how can you tackle this cause if one of you is pushing forward and another is pulling backward? It is impossible. You, the Palestinian groups, must agree. When you agree, then the Arabs must unite their stand. This will constitute strong pressure on Israel. Even the United States will then be ready to act toward a comprehensive solution.

"I tell you very frankly, sincerely, and honestly that there is no solution for the issue as long as there are Palestinian and Arab divisions. I am not pessimistic. We we are trying. We had a leading role [words indistinct]."

## Mubarak Makes Statements on Economy, Press

*NC172217 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has asserted that Egyptian officials are working hard to tackle the economic situation, a very real and difficult crisis. In an interview to be published in the 18 October edition of the weekly *Akhbar al-Yawm*, President Mubarak said that the difficulty lies in the fact that a solution to this crisis takes a long time. He indicated that the whole world is going through the same crisis at present.

He continued: We are working to tackle the economic problem right away so that it will not get worse and reach extremes. We are working seriously and not just talking. President Mubarak was asked which objectives he had wanted to achieve during his 5 years in office but had not been able to. He replied: I have succeeded in achieving objectives that did not take a long time. However, even in regard to long-term objectives, we cannot say that we have failed.

President Mubarak added: We are working continuously to achieve these long-term goals. Nevertheless, raising living standards and providing all the services the public requires cannot be accomplished in a week, or a month, or a year. The important thing is for work to continue and production go up so that Egyptians will feel that today is better than yesterday and tomorrow will be better than today. He explained: We have a short-term plan and a long-term plan. The first serves the second and they cannot be viewed in isolation from each other.

President Mubarak also stressed the need to cut down on red tape and bureaucracy so that the public interest can be served, saying that his instructions to all those who work with him attest to this.

He called on the Egyptian press to develop from within itself without outside interference. He said: I feel sad when I read improper phrases or when I see that some pens have rushed to level serious accusations against certain citizens without proof and before the court has had its say.

He added: The Egyptian press must eschew these excesses. It must put an end to base expressions and to accusations without proof.

President Mubarak stressed that the state does not protect deviation and does not allow a deviationist to remain in his post, no matter who he is. At the same time, it does not condone the unjust treatment of an innocent person or the slandering of his good name, reputation, and dignity.

He said: The national press has several times carried irresponsible articles, reports that have not been fully examined, and opinions based on false and groundless information. He continued: As for party newspapers, I would like to ask about the issues that they write about. Several times these reports have been incorrect and their only aim is to incite. President Mubarak added: These papers do not express the true feelings of the ordinary Egyptian. These papers only seek to incite through the publication of slanderous material and accusations against certain families.

### Source Denies Reports of Israeli Prompting

*NC171820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1742 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — A responsible source has denied a report recently published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* to the effect that the Israeli Government has asked Cairo to accelerate the normalization process. The source stressed that all that has been published by the Kuwaiti newspaper in this regard has no basis in fact. Answering a question from MENA on what Kuwaiti newspapers are persistently writing about Egypt, the source said that the Kuwaiti reports are far removed from the truth and a figment of the newspapers' imagination.

### PLO Envoy in Cairo Summoned After Attack

*TA161549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni has informed the Prime Minister's Office that the Egyptian authorities have summoned the PLO representative in Cairo regarding his communique assuming responsibility for the terrorist attack near Dung Gate in Jerusalem. Ambassador Basyuni pointed out that the Egyptian authorities do not allow the PLO representative to use the Egyptian media although he maintains an office in Egypt. The Egyptian ambassador noted that his country denounces all acts of violence.

### Talks With Soviets on Reykjavik, Mideast Begin

*NC181339 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Official talks between Egypt and the Soviet Union began at the foreign ministry at noon today. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the foreign ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, is leading the Egyptian team. The Soviet delegation is headed by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet ministry of foreign affairs. The two countries are due to discuss the outcome of the summit in Iceland, as well as recent developments and peace efforts in the Middle East. They will also examine bilateral relations and ways of cementing them.

### Polyakov Notes 'Complete Understanding'

*NC181822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will receive Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is currently visiting Egypt, tomorrow. Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, made this announcement following a long discussion session with Polyakov today. Their talks focused on issues of mutual concern, the Iceland summit, and bilateral relations. After the talks, Polyakov said that he is in Cairo with instructions from Soviet leaders to brief President Mubarak on the Soviet-U.S. summit in Iceland. Polyakov also noted that he and Dr al-Baz had reviewed a whole range of issues of interest to both countries. He affirmed that there was complete understanding on all subjects discussed.

### Ghali Meets With Polyakov

*NC181852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1747 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this evening. During their meeting, the two men discussed the current international situation in light of the results of the Reykjavik summit. They also reviewed the efforts being made to convene an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

### Mubarak Meets Polyakov

*NC190823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Gennadiy Zhuravlev, the USSR ambassador in Cairo, was also present. Ambassador Polyakov arrived in Cairo on Thursday for a visit that will last several days.

### 'Abd al-Majid Confers With Soviet

*NC191457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, conferred with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, today. The Soviet official is currently visiting Cairo. Gennadiy Zuhravlev, Soviet ambassador in Cairo, also attended the meeting, which lasted for approximately 90 minutes. The conferees reviewed bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East.

Emerging from his talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid, Polyakov expressed satisfaction and happiness at his meeting with President Mubarak. He stated: I presented to the president a clear picture of the outcome of the recent summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders in Iceland. I conveyed the same picture to Dr 'Abd al-Majid.

Responding to a question on the international peace conference, Polyakov said: We support the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East as well as the formation of a preparatory committee. Replying to a question on bilateral relations, Polyakov affirmed: We have numerous prospects for expanding and developing cooperation. We will work to strengthen our relations in various spheres. Asked about the economic problems between the two countries, Polyakov replied: These problems are from the past, and we will act to sidestep them.

'Abd al-Majid said that he and Polyakov had reviewed international issues of mutual interest, developments in the Palestinian issue, and the ideas being proposed for convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East. This discussion is part of the intensive contacts Egypt is holding with permanent members of the UN Security Council and with the parties concerned with the regional disputes. The goal of these contacts is to accelerate the peace process and find ways to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that within the framework of resolving the outstanding economic problems between the two countries, a Soviet delegation will arrive in Cairo shortly for talks. Polyakov is scheduled to leave Cairo for home later today at the conclusion of his visit to Egypt, which began on Thursday.

### Soviet Official Leaves Cairo

*NC191537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left Cairo this afternoon following a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his stay in Egypt, Polyakov was received by President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

In a predeparture statement, Polyakov said that he had come to Cairo on the instructions of the Soviet leadership to explain the outcome of the Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Gorbachev. He had also been requested to brief President Mubarak on the proposals which the Soviet leader had made to President Reagan with regard to disarmament and an end to the arms race.

Polyakov affirmed that the Soviet leadership is fully ready to undertake efforts to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons in order to save mankind from the danger of a nuclear disaster that would lead to its obliteration. Polyakov said that during his visit he had discussed bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East. Polyakov was seen off at the airport by Soviet Ambassador Gennadiy Zhuravlev and Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

### Envoy to Sudan Brings Message for Mubarak

*NC180757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, Egypt's ambassador in Khartoum, arrived here this morning with a written message for President Husni Mubarak from Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council. The message deals with bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

### Former Minister Shindi Denies Libyan Report

*NC191828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Dr Wajih Shindi, former minister of investment and international cooperation, has denied a Libyan news agency report which said tht he had attacked Egypt's economic open-door policy. At the end of September, the Libyan news agency cited the former minister as saying that introduction of technology into Egypt through international companies was a big lie and a way to sabotage the Egyptian economy. He described the Libyan report as fabricated and totally devoid of truth. Dr Wajih Shindi said that he has not made any statement to any news agency since he quit his ministerial post in September 1985. He added that it was illogical for him to attack decisions which he had previously adopted as the Egyptian minister of investment and international cooperation.

### Infrastructure Agreement Signed With U.S. AID

*NC181626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — An agreement was signed today between the Ministry of Local government and the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID]. Under this agreement, Egypt will obtain a $95 million grant to finance sewerage, drinking water, roads, and other infrastructure projects in 11 governorates this year on condition that it contributes 30 million Egyptian pounds. [passage omitted]

### Paper Underlines Importance of Ties With Arabs

*NC192204 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper emphasizes that the strength of the Arabs is in their relations with Egypt and the strength of Egypt is in its relations with the Arabs. The paper says that the popular ties between Egypt and the Arab states have never been affected, even under the most critical conditions. Egypt is the big sister of the Arab states and has always declared its support for them in all circumstances.

In a commentary to be published in its Monday edition, the paper welcomes all steps designed to strengthen Egyptian-Arab relations. Egypt's position, the paper adds, is that its ties with Arab states and the relations among Arab states themselves do not require exchanging ambassadors and embassies. What they need is the greatest possible degree of mutual understanding and the search for ways to achieve Arab interests. [passage omitted]

### Saudi Crown Prince, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad

*JN191438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon on an official visit that will last several days. Prince Abdallah was accorded a grand reception headed by RCC Vice Chairman Izzat Ibrahim. He was also welcomed upon arrival by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Sadun Shakir, RCC member and minister of interior; Hasan Ali, RCC member and minister of trade; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, and acting foreign minister; ministers; some officials; some Arab ambassadors; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

The princes delegation comprises Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; Shaykh Nasir ibn Hamad al-Rajihi, chief of the crown princes office; Prince Turki ibn Abdallah ibn Muhammad and Abd al-Muhsin ibn Abd al-Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, advisers in the crown princes office; Hamad ibn Salih al-Humudi, chief of his highnesss private affairs; and Muhammad ibn Abd al-Rahman al-Tubayshi, deputy chief of royal protocol.

#### Ibrahim Hosts Luncheon for Prince

*JN191457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1404 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman Izzat Ibrahim has hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The banquet was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan , RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Sadun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and acting foreign minister; and the delegation accompanying Prince Abdallah ibn Abd al-Aziz.

#### Saddam Husayn Receives Saudi Prince

*LD192007 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, received this evening at the presidential palace in Baghdad, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the national Guard.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; Shaykh Nasir Ibn Hamad al-Rajihi, chief of the crown prince's office; Prince Turki ibn Abdallah ibn Muhammad and 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'aziz al-Tuwayjiri, advisers in the crown prince's office; and the Saudi ambassador to Baghdad, Tirad al-Hirithi; and on the Iraqi side by Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the revolutionary Command Council [RCC]; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, minister of defense; and Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and interior minister.

After that a closed meeting was held between his excellency Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi president and Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tawayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the national guard and the Kingdom's ambassador to Baghdad, Tirad al-Harithi; and on the Iraqi side by Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, General 'Adnan Khayrallah and Mr Sa'dun Shakir.

#### Banquet Held in Honor of Prince

*JN192117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and his delegation, here today. The banquet was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff General Adnan Khayrallah, RCC member and defense minister; and Sadun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister.

#### Saudi Prince Leaves Baghdad

*JN201120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, left Baghdad at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. The Saudi Crown prince was seen off by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, higher education and science research minister; Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyid Jasim; Ministers; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Saudi Prince 'Abdallah held talks with President Saddam Husayn on fraternal relations between the two countries and the Arab state of affairs. [Passage omitted]

### Communiques, Reports on Latest Fighting

#### Infantry, Artillery Combat

*JN171734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Communique No. 2,407 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their daring operations to inflict further losses on the aggressors, and are fully prepared to bash their heads if they launch reckless adventure to harm the homeland and the dignity of the people. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one of our units monitored an enemy group estimated at 40 soldiers trying to advance on our positions. Our unit opened fire, destroying the bulk of the attacking force and forcing the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, one ammunition dump was destroyed, and 14 kalashnikov rifles, 2 rpg-7 launchers, 1 60-mm mortar, and 1 (PKC) machine gun were seized.

2. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, our formations engaged enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering units destroying two heavy-caliber machine guns and one medium-caliber machine gun position, damaging two large trucks, burning an ammunition dump, creating fire on the enemy side, and putting enemy engineering units out of action.

3. Two machine guns and three infantry positions were destroyed and two vehicles were damaged on the VII Army Corp front.

4. Units from our formations in the II Army Corps central sector opened artillery and tank fire at enemy positions opposite them, inflicting losses in men and equipment and destroying a number of infantry positions.

5. Escaping the oppression of the Iranian ruling gang, a number of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The spiteful enemy forces shelled Biyarah and the (Zamqi) housing complex in the Halabjah district with long-range artillery fire.

[Signed]The Armed Froces General Command, 17 October 1986

### Planes Raid 'Large Maritime Target'

*JN171937 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1912 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As an expression of great Iraq's ability to destroy every means of aggression and prevent the evil Iranian ruling clique from employing its economic resources to prolong the war, our brave pilots launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2020 today. After carrying out their duties, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, God be praised.

[Dated] 17 October 1986

### Communique No 2,408

*JN181732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Communique No. 2,408 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Froces continued their heroic activities in all the sectors of operation to inflict further losses on the despotic Khomeyniite clique. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector sighted two enemy groups, each estimated at one infantry platoon. Our units pounded them with all types of weapons, inflicting heavy losses among the enemy's ranks and forcing the rest to flee. Our righteous soldiers also captured large quantities of weapons and military hardware which the enemy had left behind in the same sector during previous battles.

2. Using artillery and other types of weapons, our units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened fire on enemy positions opposite them destroying eight vehicles whose occupants were killed, and eight shelters whose occupants were either killed or wounded. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

3. Several weapons and quantities of military hardware were captured, two enemy soldiers were killed, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

4. Three infantry positions, one shelter, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The criminal enemy continued its shelling of residential areas in our border cities. The enemy fired long-range rockets on residential areas in the Halabjah District and Biyarah, martyring 2 civilians, one of them a child; wounding 16 civilians, including 6 children and 1 woman; and demolishing 4 houses and 4 shops.

Through these cowardly actions, the Iranian regime reveals its weakness in confornting our forces and its low morals. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and we wish our wounded a speedy recovery, god willing.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 18 October 1986

### Air Force Commander Issues Warning

*JN191319 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1032 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — Iraq's Air Force commander has stated that the Iraqi Air Force's future attacks on Iran's vital economic centers will be fiercer and more destructive with the aim of realizing decisive victory over the Iranian aggressors. In a statement to INA, Air Force Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said the Iraqi Air Force actions deep inside Iranian territory are an indication of the Iraqi military strength on all levels.

Referring to the destructive Iraqi strikes at Khark Island, the commander noted that these strikes were carried out within a carefully designed plan to destroy the oil facilities on the island, including the oil-loading jetties. He said this was implemented in stages and at certain times, insuring the required level of destruction which prevented the Iranian enemy from exploiting this oil artery except at the minimum level. This put a new burden on the Iranian rulers and increased their confusion and economic difficulties which are known to the whole world.

The commander pointed out that the Iraqi Air Force raids against Khark Island, which the day before yesterday stood at 141, have inflicted destruction on the island's facilities which would require time, immense efforts and money to repair.

### Communique No. 2,409

*JN191716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Communique No. 2,409 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our cherished Iraq is getting stronger daily and will always be capable of destroying and defeating the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Groups of enemy troops tried to approach the positions of one of our forward formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our brave men pounded them with artillery and tank fire, inflicting large human losses and forcing the rest to flee. The enemys' shouts for help could be heard from a distance. Our units also destroyed two enemy machine guns, one vehicle, two infantry positions, and one observation post, and damaged some enemy vehicles in other parts of this sector.

2. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded a group of enemy soldiers, killing or wounding some of them and destroying two ammunition dumps and one infantry position.

3. Our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris opened intensive fire on the enemy areas opposite them, destroying one boat, one raft, and one ammunition dump.

4. Two infantry positions were destroyed and several enemy vehicles were damaged in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One shovel [preceding word in English], one bulldozer, and two different positions were destroyed on the VII Army Corps Front.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Khurmal and the Kanaru housing complex with long-range artillery, demolishing three houses in Khurmal.

7. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 October 1986

### Spokesman on Attack on Trains

*JN200922 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We thank God who upholds justice, vanquishes wrong, guides us on the right course, and infuses us with strength to destroy the soldiers of despotism, to word off the calamities of aggression, and to safeguard our people's security, dignity, and sovereignty.

We announce to the great Iraqi people and to their valiant Armed Forces that at 0610 today a destructive air strike was dealt against several enemy trains carrying soldiers, weapons, and military hardware. Our valiant eagles saw the trains explode along with the weapons and military hardware they contained. After carrying out the mission with courage and efficiency, our eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland.

Let this be more proof to the Iranian rulers that we monitor all their military movements. By nipping in the bud many enemy military preparations and maneuvers, we also crush any follhardy adventure. We seek assistance from God. He is the best supporter.

[Dated] 20 October 1986

### 'Aziz Leaves for Arab League Meeting in Tunis

*JN171917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1852 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Tunis tonight to head the Iraqi delegation at the Arab League Ministerial Council meetings to begin there tomorrow. The Iraqi delegation includes a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

### Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Tunis

*JN200837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here this morning after participating in the Arab foreign ministers meeting which ended in Tunis yesterday. [passage omitted]

### Saddam Husayn Receives Soviet Envoy, Message

*JN191535 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1302 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Viktor Yabov the Soviet Leaders' personal envoy, who conveyed to him an oral message from the Soviet leaders pertaining to the results of the Reykjavik summit between the USSR and the United States. The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

### UN Informed of Missile Attack on Baghdad

*JN181007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] United Nations, 18 Oct (INA) — Iraq has informed the United Nations of the Iranian regime's attack on a Bagdhad residential area with a surface-to-surface missile on Wednesday [day as received]. This came in a message Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday.

In his message, which will be later distributed to UN Security Council members, the foreign minister said the explosion led to the martyrdom of 6 civilians, including 1 child; the injury of 64 others, including 25 women and 8 children; the demolition of 1 middle school and 11 houses; and damage to 1 mosque, 20 houses, 25 cars, and 1 shop.

He described Iranian claims that the missile hit a telecommunications center in Baghdad as baseless lies, saying Arab and foreign diplomatic missions and journalists in Baghdad saw the effects of the Iranian regime's ugly crime against residential areas in Baghdad. He said the Iranian regime committed its recent ugly crime to escalate the war of cities and conceal its military defeat and political bankruptcy in the international arena.

He added that Iraq's rejection of replying in kind and striking at civilian positions does not mean it is unable to do so, but comes in response to the international community's appeals and out of commitment to the principles of the United Nations and international law, as well as to the principle of not exposing civilians to suffering and tragedies. He affirmed the Iranians know better than others Iraq's ability to strike at civilian targets deep inside Iran, in addition to economic and military installations.

He added Iraq has repeatedly warned the Iranians against hitting civilian targets and hoped the UN would assume its responsibilities according to the UN Charter to put an end to the repeated Iranian attacks, stressing Iraq's right to take the necessary measures to stop these crimes.

Tariq 'Aziz referred to the message Iraq's permanent UN representative earlier sent to Javier Perez de Cuellar — a message distributed to the UN Security Council member-states yesterday — on the Iranian regime's insistence on harming civilians. He said Iraq was expecting such an act.

## Economic, Trade Talks With Poland Begin 18 Oct

*JN181538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — The ninth session of the Iraqi-Polish Joint Committee for Economic, Technical, and Trade Cooperation began here today. The meetings will last 2 days. Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah chaired the Iraqi delegation to the talks and Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik chaired the Polish delegation.

In statements they made during the meeting, the two ministers expressed their countries' desire to promote bilateral economic and trade relations to benefit the two peoples' interests.

The committee will discuss several topics, including ways to promote cooperation between the two friendly countries in the economic, trade, and technical spheres and the committee's achievements since the previous session.

### Prime Minister, Delegation Leave for Kuwait

*JN180829 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for Kuwait today on a 3-day visit. He is accompanied by an official delegation. During his visit, the prime minister is scheduled to meet with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, and hold talks with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, on current Arab and international developments and relations between the two fraternal countries.

The delegation accompanying the prime minister includes Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Hanna 'Awdah, minister of finance; Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral wealth; Husayn al-Qasim, governor of the Central Bank; of Jordan; Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Trade; Fayiz al-Tarawinah, economic adviser at the prime minister's office; and Aktham al-Qusus, chief of the prime minister's office.

### Paper Hails Jerusalem Attacks as 'Courageous'

*JN170948 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 17*

[Editorial: "The Bright Image of Resistance"]

[Text] When Yitzhaq Shamir, who will assume power in Israel in the next few days, announces that he rejects all initiatives and peace plans, when he boasts that the occupied Arab territories are Israeli lands, and when he does not recognize the Palestinian people's existence, identity, and rights, then it is not strange that the Arab masses in the occupied territories rise up and declare their rejction of this crooked Israeli logic with all available means.

The courageous operation against a military unit in occupied Jerusalem the day before yesterday gave the most splendid meanings of challenge and legitimate national struggle against the occupiers. It also expressed the rejection by the Arab people in the occupied territories of persecution, repressive and injust practices, and attempts to wipe out their national character and confiscate their legitimate human rights by the Zionist occupation authorities.

Since it imposed hegemony and hateful occupation on the Arab land, Israel has tried to distort the image of the Arab resistance to occupation. It has also attempted to confuse legitimate resistance to this occupation, which is approved by international laws and norms, with so-called international terrorism.

The Jerusalem operation against military targets has brought back the bright image of the legitimate resistance to the occupiers, which is a natural outcome of Israel's aggressive policies and rejection of all peace calls.

Undoubtedly, Israel's aggressive acts, such as its raids, attacks, and landing of troops in densely-populated areas in southern Lebanon yesterday, are completely contrary to legitimate resistance to the occupiers signified by the daring Jerusalem operation against the military. These Israeli attacks and raids in southern Lebanon are no more than a blatant example of the state terrorism which Israel has pursued against the Arab citizens without being deterred by ethics or conscience and with the support of some external forces that embellish Israeli aggression and justify it at all times.

Israel's aggressive behavior and its expansionist, bloody course are directly responsible for dragging the entire region, and perhaps the whole world, into violence. The Israeli aggression and the disavowal of the Palestinian Arab people's rights leave no choice for the Arab citizens but to bear arms to declare a complete rejection of the Israeli policies and to emphasize their challenge of Israel's false allegations that national resistance has ended in the occupied Arab territories. It is clear that Arab resistance will remain as long as there is occupation and as long as the inhumane practices continue. If the world cares about the return of stability to this region and halting the ongoing bloody circle, then the shortest way to do it is by pressuring Israel to remove the basic cause: the occupation.

### Prince Hasan on PRC Role in Regional Cooperation

*JN181718 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Amman, 18 Oct (PETRA) — Crown Prince Hasan has said China's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to a homeland can be extended through China's participation as a permanent member of the UN Security Council in an international conference on peace in the Middle East. His Highness also said: More than 6 years have lapsed since the Iraqi-Iranian war began — a war that is exhausting the badly needed human and material resources of the two countries. He lauded Iraq's consistent call for peace.

Speaking at the opening session of Arab-Chinese dialogue at the Arab Thought Forum today, Prince Hasan said Arab sates and the countries of Southeast Asia can benefit from the end of the war. He noted that Iran has consistently rejected all calls to end this devastating war.

His highness said Arab-Chinese relations are historical relations that are more than 13 centuries old. He noted that the silk trade routes were also cultural bridges linking China to the Arab world and also to Europe. His highness added: We managed to benefit from the Chinese culture and were able to convey it to various world countries.

His highness said: It is time for the southern countries to take the initiative and promote cooperation among them in order to increase their effectiveness in reducing the power race in the North, pointing out that the North-South dialogue has reached a deadlock. His highness added: We in the South are working to meet our peoples' basic needs and to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

Prince Hasan said China can play an important role in regional cooperation, particularly in the Red Sea region where Sudan and Somalia can benefit from this role in view of the natural resources of the two countries, especially since Sudan is the bread basket of the Arab world. The called for establishing joint Arab-Chinese projects.

Dr Huan Xiang, director of the PRC State Council International Studies Center, said the Middle East is an important world region. Therefore, China has followed developments in this region with great interest. He asserted that China has always supported the Arabs in their just struggle. He added that the economic ties between the Arabs and China are growing continuously. He expressed hope that these ties will be bolstered in a way that offers the best example for South-South cooperation.

The seminar, which lasts 2 days, will discuss working papers on the past, present, and future Chinese foreign policy toward the Arab world; economic relations between China and the Arab homeland; and the characteristics of the Chinese development experiment in addition to the Chinese stand on the Middle East issue. Intellectuals from a number of Arab countries and China are taking part in the seminar.

The first session of Arab-Chinese dialogue has been held under His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. Arab-Chinese relations were discussed during this session.

Mrs (Lu Hiaxing), first secretary at the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs West Asia and North African Affairs Department, explained that the Arab and Chinese peoples support international justice and the maintenance of world peace, and that they also stand firmly by a lasting, just solution to the Palestine question. She said China works to promote cordial relations and cooperation with the Arab world in various fields. She asserted that her country stands by the Arab people and supports all of their just demands inside and outside the United Nations, adding that China has extended various material and moral aid to the Palestinian people. She said China strongly condemns the Israeli acts committed against the Arab countries.

Afterward, the Chinese ambassador in Amman expressed pleasure at the cordial relations between the Arab world and China, stressing that there has been great progress in these relations. He also stressed the Chinese stand on the Middle East issue, pointing out that China is firmly opposed to the aggressive, expansionist policy Israel is following.

The Chinese ambassador explained that his country supports the Arab states' call for an international conference under UN auspices and in the presence of the permanent UN Security Council member states with the participation of the parties concerned in order to achieve peace in the Middle East. He pointed out that China views Israel's adherence to its policies as an obstacle to the achievement of peace in the region.

Dr Hashim Bahbahani, political science professor at Kuwait University, and Dr Hisham Ju'ayt, from the Tunisian university, also addressed the session. They dealt with Arab-Chinese relations, China's political stands on several international issues such as the Iraqi-Iranian war, and China's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

During the discussion, the Chinese speakers asserted that China's political stands toward the Third World are firm stands, are against the Iraqi-Iranian war, and support a peaceful solution to this war.

## Occupied Territory Official Visits Gaza

*JN191128 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Oct 86 pp 24, 21*

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Excerpt] Amman — Hisham al-Shawwa, adviser at the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs, has been on a visit to occupied Gaza for about 10 days. Al-Shawwa's visit to Gaza comes after implementation of the royal favor that allows temporary 3 year passports to be issued to Gazans residing in Jordan, and after a series of government measures providing work and ownership opportunities for Gazans residing in Jordan. [passage omitted]

## Parliament Speaker Leaves for Portugal 18 Oct

*JN181652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union, left Amman today for Lisbon heading a Jordanian parliamentary delegation on an official visit to Portugal scheduled to last several days.

During the visit, Al-Fayiz will meet with Fernando Amaral, president of the Assembly of the Republic in Portugal; the Portuguese prime minister; the foreign minister; and a number of Portuguese parliamentarians, officials, and party leaders. He will review with them bilateral cooperation in all fields, particularly parliamentary cooperation, current international issues, and recent developments in the Middle East arenas.

The accompanying delegation comprises Fu'ad Qaqish, Salman al-Qudat, and Nicholas 'Qal, members of the House of Representatives.

## Paper Questions Timing of SUNDAY TIMES Reports

*JN130949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Oct 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "*The Sunday Times* Serial," *Al-Dustur* says: After the British newspaper *The Sunday Times* had published interesting information on the Israeli nuclear industry last week, yesterday it affirmed, citing the former chief of the French nuclear arms prorgam, that in the late 50's the Paris government passed secrets that would enable Israel to make its nuclear bomb.

What we are wondering is why at this particular time such reports, information, and interviews are disseminated reiterating what was previously known; namely, that Israel for years has possessed the required technology to make a nuclear bomb and that it has in fact manufactured nuclear warheads.

*Al-Dustur* continues: Therefore, *The Sunday Times* reports and information should be viewed as a part of a coordinated act of psychological warfare against the Arabs to take away from them whatever can be taken away and to frighten them.

*Al-Dustur* concludes: Hence, we call for a through examination of what was published by *The Sunday Times* and what it will publish in the future on the issue of Israel's nuclear capability. At the same time, we call for learning from this issue by working so that the Arabs will possess the appropriate deterrence toward this very significant development, which will have serious consequences on the balance of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

### Ministers Dudin, Kan‘an Lecture on W. Bank Plan

*JN161346 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 20*

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, has said that the program for the development of the occupied territory reflects the Jordanian Government's main national and pan-Arab duty toward our kinfolk in the territory.

In a lecture delivered at the World Affairs Council yesterday, Dudin added that the development program is a step ahead of all previous ideas, plans, and dealings, which tackled the West Bank situation whether by carrying out emergency or short-term plans or by depending only on Arab financing, not to also mention the unnecessary duplicity of administration.

Dudin said that the program seeks to appeal to the entire world community to pay direct attention to the Palestinian Arab people's plight. This, he said, will be done by acquainting the official and public representatives of this community with the effects of the colonial Israeli aggression.

Dudin explained that Jordan's continuous contacts with most world countries to outline the program and call for an international conference in Amman to discuss the program's objectives and financing are, no doubt, an organized rational political effort which seeks to affirm that occupation is the problem and that implementation of development projects to entrench our kinfolk on their land is the means and not the end. This is because we believe that a just comprehensive peace can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights on the land of their fathers and forefathers.

Dudin pointed out that the program envisages dealing with institutions which have either existed since the occupation and have continued to perform their duties in serving the citizens or have been established after the occupation and have acquired legality by being licensed and registered under existing Jordanian laws and regulations, or institutions which have established their legality by serving the citizens and have come to be recognized by these citizens. Dealing with these institutions guarantees administrative and financial control both by the official authorities and the managements of the institutions themselves. This makes the leaders of these institutions responsible before their own general organizations and also before the government and national organs that have given them legality.

Dudin added that the program will regulate and coordinate economic and social development efforts in the East and West Banks on the basis of the cherished goal of integration between them. He said: Irrespective of the circumstances of occupation, the program believes in the need to link the development effort in the occupied territory with Jordan and the other Arab countries in order to reap its fruit and to separate this effort from the Israeli economy. The program is expected to help absorb all the manpower and resources available in the occupied territory in the service of the citizen and to ensure a dignified life for this citizen so that he will not be forced to leave his land.

Dudin added that the program will afford a good opportunity to train cadres who will lead development work under the difficult circumstances of occupation. The program will give these cadres the skill and ability to set their own priorities, such as implementing projects that are directly related to steadfastness and deferring other projects until the removal of occupation.

Dudin said: Contacts and dealings with our kinfolk in the occupied territory have never stopped. Although only Jordan has maintained these contacts so far, it has nevertheless obtained the blessing of the entire Arab nation represented by the resolution of the 1978 Baghdad summit and also the blessing and participation of the PLO. The PLO is aware of this plan which we began to draw up 2 years ago. We cannot wait with our hands tied until the return of coordination with the PLO. We have to take action to bolster the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab territory.

Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan‘an also delivered a lecture on the development program in Al-Balqa‘. In this lecture, which was organized by the World Affairs Council, Kan‘an said that the continued existence of our kinfolk in the occupied territory in the numerical sense may be a positive thing, but it remains weak unless it is accompanied by a qualitative and constructive change in their social entity and national identity.

Kan‘an added that the development program seeks to achieve this change by building the resources of the citizens under occupation and enabling them to resist the occupation authorities' attempts to uproot them from their land.

Kan‘an said that the development plan defines three main areas of change: In the area of manpower, the plan seeks to improve the performance of the Arab citizens and their national institutions and to eliminate the trend toward permanent or temporary emigration. In the economic area, the plan seeks to reduce the flow of Arab manpower to Israel to work in Israeli projects and to also curtail the Arab consumer market's dependence on Israeli products. [third area not given].

Kan‘an said that the special circumstances of the occupied Arab territories have necessitated this plan, which is different from the plans being implemented in the East Bank and elsewhere. The plan takes into consideration the difficult circumstances resulting from the occupation. It considers realism as a basic condition for success. The plan will carry out the change by exploiting existing loopholes in order to overcome restrictions placed by the enemy, by providing financial and investment resources to the citizens and their institutions, by capitalizing the open the open bridges in order to develop agriculture and industry by providing markets and jobs, and also by reorganizing the citizens and helping them to organize themselves into organizations and institutions that will undertake the planning of their own development activities.

The two lectures were attended by several members of the World Affairs Council.

### Opening of Cairo-Amman Bank in Nabulus Postponed

*JN170835 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 17*

[Text] Amman — Jawdat Sha'sha'ah, chairman of the board of directors of the Cairo-Amman Bank, has explained that the postponement of the opening of the Bank's branch in Nabulus in the occupied West Bank was due to building repairs and the continuing training of employees. He said that the computer needed for operation in the Nabulus branch has not been installed yet and that the branch will be opened when these procedures are completed.

Sha'sha'ah denied there was an opening ceremony for the bank in Nabulus that was scheduled to be held yesterday but was canceled.

REUTER cited Palestinian sources in Jerusalem as saying that the opening of the Cairo-Amman branch in Nabulus was postponed until further notice due to administrative differences.

### W. Bankers Eligible To Join Social Security Plan

*JN161402 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 23*

[Excerpt] Amman — Dr Mahdi al-Farhan, director general of the Social Security Corporation, has said that the Council of Ministers approved several applications submitted by companies and charity organizations in the occupied West Bank to benefit from Jordan's social security program. He said all state officials who are not covered by the military or civil retirement systems, whether they are in the East or West Banks, have the right to benefit from social security and its advantages. [passage omitted].

### Amal Official Confirms Pilot in Safe Place in South

*NC180617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0538 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] AFP has cited an Amal Movement official source as saying that the second Israeli pilot is a captain and speaks Arabic. According to the source, the pilot received a slight shrapnel wound in the arm. He is, however, in good health and is being kept in a safe place. Meanwhile, the agency cited a ranking Amal official as declining to confirm this report. The official affirmed that the pilot is being held by a group of people in a safe place in the south.

### Israeli Pilot Reportedly Taken to Al-Biqa'

*NC180858 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] *REUTER* cited sources close to the Amal Movement in Sidon a short while ago as saying that the Israeli pilot in Amal's custody has been transferred to the Al-Biqa' Valley, which is under Syrian control, according to the news agency.

### Birri Offers to Exchange Captured Pilot

*NC181212 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Following his meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Damascus, Minister Nabih Birri has said that he does not know if the Israeli pilot was captured by the Amal Movement. He added that if this is the case, he will be ready to exchange the pilot against all the Palestinian and Lebanese detainees in Israel. Birri declined to give further details.

### Amal Fires on 3 Israeli Vessels Off Tyre

*NC190610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] A state of maximum alert remains in effect in the ranks of the Amal Movement and among Lebanese and Palestinian fighters in Sidon and the South. Security sources have indicated that members of the Amal Movement exchanged fire with three Israeli gunboats that tried to approach Tyre. The same sources have monitored movements by Israeli gunboats off the southern coast.

### Palestinians Leave Camps; Israeli Action Feared

*NC181021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] There were reports of a Palestinian exodus today from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps toward safer areas in Sidon. *REUTER* cited eyewitnesses as saying that this evacuation follows information that Israel might conduct a new military operation in search for the missing pilot.

### Nasirite Leader Believes Israeli Invasion 'Unlikely'

*NC181528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Popular Nasirite Organization, believes a new Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon to be unlikely. Speaking at a news conference held at his home in Sidon, he said that the Israeli enemy will escalate his military attacks in an attempt to maintain the border strip and to render areas close to it scorched land.

He noted that the Israeli situation in the south is becoming similar to that before 1982. Therefore, it is necessary to qualitatively and quantitatively develop and strengthen a system of national resistance to confront such attacks.

### Israel Reportedly Sends 2 Brigades to Security Zone

*NC191734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] According to reports from the central and eastern sectors of southern Lebanon, the Israeli occupation forces have sent mechanized and armored military reinforcements to the security zone, as well as heavy artillery pieces and rocket launchers, over the last 3 days. These reinforcements, estimated to be two armored brigades, have been sent to Tall al-Nuhas, the Ibl al-Saqiy plain, Al-'Ayshiyah, and Al-Jarmaq.

### New Group Claims Wailing Wall Attack

*NC181026 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] An unidentified person, claiming to speak on behalf of an organization calling itself the Islamic Liberation Army — Forces Operating Inside the Occupied Territories [Jaysh al-Tahrir al-Islami — Quwwat al Dakhil] has stated that his organization was responsible for the attack on Israelis near the Waling Wall a few days ago. In a telephone call to Radio Free Lebanon, the speaker asserted that none of those who claimed responsibility for the operation had anything to do with it. He added that evidence of this can be provided by Ziyad al-Ghalban, a member of the attacking group who was wounded during the operation.

In a statement, the speaker said that this operation was the 17th in a series carried out by his organization inside Israel. He also declared that these operations are part of the historical conflict between Judaism and Islam.

In conclusion, the speaker asserted that violence will be met with violence and that the struggle against Jews will continue everywhere.

### Amal Radio Claims Lahd Replaced as SLA Leader

*NC191617 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] According to information which filtered out last night, agent Antoine Lahd has been dismissed from his post as commander of the South Lebanese Army [SLA] and has been replaced by Refael Eytan, the former chief of staff of the Israeli Army.

Our correspondent reports that there is great resentment within the ranks of the SLA over Eytan's appointment, especially in view of the fact that Lahd reiterated several times that Israel has no relationship with this army. It now turns out that an Israeli has become the commander of this army.

### 'Abdallah Brother Dismisses Threat Report

*NC171737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Dr Joseph Ibrahim 'Abdallah, the brother of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, who is being held in France, has commented on the news that a grenade was found along with a message threatening the French and Italians and signed by the brothers [as heard] of George 'Abdallah. He said that such reports, disseminated by suspect media, are simply an attempt to smear the reputation of national parties and to counter the effect of the statement issued 2 days ago in support of their just cause.

Joseph 'Abdallah also voiced astonishment over the uproar raised in France by responsible leaders. He denied claims by a French magistrate that the four 'Abdallah brothers had passed through Larnaca during the period mentioned by this investigator.

### East Europeans Training ASALA, Others in Al-Biqa'

*NC171747 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] In tomorrow's edition, the magazine *Al-Masirah* reports that 20 East European experts have begun training terrorists belonging to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] at the Al-Tayyibah camp in Al-Biqa'. Groups belonging to Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Lebanese Revolutionary Brigades, and Islamic Jihad are also being trained there.

Western analysts believe that this camp prepares terrorists to carry out operations in Western Europe. They note that the members of Lebanon's 'Abdallah family were trained at this camp. Two brothers of George 'Abdallah, who is detained in France, still make secret visits to the camp.

### Amal Blamed for Salih Assassination

*NC171955 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon*
*in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] In tomorrow's edition, the magazine *Al-Masirah* quotes informed security sources as saying that members of the Amal Movement assassinated Shaykh Subhi Salih after coordinating with the Syrian intelligence service. The sources disclosed that the late Salih met with Minister Birri 2 weeks before his assassination to discuss the possibility that Ibrahim Qulaylat, Shakir al-Barjawi, and the Independent Nasirite movement — Al-Murabitun, would return to Beirut. The Amal leader, however, came out strongly against this.

The *Al-Mashriq* news agency reports that a prominent politician in West Beirut alerted a religious figure about taking security measures in the wake of the assassination of Shaykh Subhi salih. This took place during a discussion of the wave of assassinations against leaders in the area.

The agency said that several security officials arranged for bodyguards in addition to stationary guards at the house and headquarters of this religious figure.

### Iranians, SAM-7's Said to Arrive in South

*NC171825 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon*
*in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Security sources indicate that around 400 Iranians have entered southern Lebanon armed with SAM-7 missiles and have deployed in Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah. This coincides with the delivery of Syrian heavy armament and munitions to Hizballah.

Security officials have disclosed that Iraqi-born Walid Ahmad 'Abdallah, alias Abu Lahab, who is an Iranian national, has arrived in the Palestinian camp of Al-Miyah wa Miyah in the south from (Maqam al-Siddanah) in Syria. Abu Lahab was one of the group that attacked the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul.

### Hizballah Bombs Syrian Post in Al-Biqa'

*NC190928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*0915 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] According to a security report from western Al-Biqa', Hizballah gunmen threw an explosive device at a Syrian intelligence post in Mashgharah at 2340 yesterday. The incident was followed by some heavy gunfire whose results are not yet clear. The information notes that the Syrians sent patrols into the town in search of the perpetrators, who were riding in a civilian car.

### Syrians at Beirut Airport Implicated in Terrorism

*NC191355 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon*
*in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The confessions made by Nizar al-Hindawi, accused of attempting to blow up an Israeli El Al airliner at Heathrow Airport, and statements by detainees in Europe on the wave of explosions, particularly those in France, have prompted the Syrian Air Force to replace the Syrian team that was operating at Beirut International Airport.

According to information received, the Syrian team's task was to send terrorists abroad through Beirut Airport after providing them with forged Moroccan, Lebanese, and Yemeni passports. The reports say that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, embarrassed by the detainees' confessions, intervened directly. He instructed Air Force intelligence to take appropriate measures in Beirut and Tehran to try to obliterate the effects of Syrian complicity in terrorist acts, for fear that documents about this involvement might be leaked to American and European intelligence. Al-Asad is said to be personally supervising a reorganization of Syrian Air Force cadres. He is reported to have restricted the duties of Major General Muhammad al-Khuli [director of

Syrian military intelligence —fbis] to those of Air Force intelligence. He has stripped Al-Khuli of the wide-ranging responsibilities he previously assigned him after Al-Khuli had uncovered an attempt at rebellion in a Syrian Army sector.

According to this information, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, who is considered to be the chief of the Lebanon branch of Syrian Air Force intelligence, is being interrogated after detailed information was leaked concerning his misappropriation of funds for personal use. It was because of these accusations that he was repeatedly summoned to Damascus.

It has been learned that certain Western countries which suspect Syrian involvement in terrorist acts have told their embassies in Damascus not to issue passports [as heard] to certain applicants. This measure has had a negative effect for a number of Lebanese individuals who collaborate with Damascus, or travel via that city, and Syrians.

## Amal, Palestinians Clash in Al-Rashidiyah

*NC200812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*0615 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] Security along the Al-Rashidiyah camp's combat lines suffered a setback last night when clashes resumed between Amal and the Palestinians. Rockets and machine guns were used by both parties in the fighting, which went on for approximately 3 hours. The state of tension lasted until dawn today. Sniper fire at the camp left a man named Subhi al-Ahmad dead and a woman called Umm 'Ali wounded.

A military source of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] in Sidon has accused the Amal Movement of exacerbating the situation and opening fire on the camp with all types of weapons at 2115 yesterday. The source added that all Amal statements published in the papers are untrue, noting that fortifications still exist and that a large number of people are still being held by the Amal Movement.

The PFLP has issued a statement in which it also accuses Amal of opening fire on the camp at 2115 yesterday.

## Paqraduni Comments on National Dialogue

*NC191939 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] In an interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, said that he expected one of two developments to take place in the coming days: Either the national dialogue would be resumed in accordance with the legitimate authority or the other party [the pro-Syrian parties] would revert to the logic of a military solution with the support of Syria.

He stated: We are working today for the resumption of the national dialogue. It is receiving a great deal of support from the president of the republic, the Maronite Patriarchate, the Sunnites, the Druze, the Phalangist Party, the National Liberal Party, the Lebanese Forces, and the majority of Arab and foreign states.

Attorney Paqraduni expected the formation of a broad Lebanese Front to be announced soon. This front, he explained, would be a practical translation of the Lebanese Forces' desire for dialogue and truce until a political settlement is achieved.

Attorney Paqraduni maintained that the number of groups supporting a military solution is decreasing and now only includes the Amal Movement, the Syrian Ba'th Party, the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party, and other leftist and communist parties backed by Syria. He expected the crisis among those who advocate such a military solution to become aggravated. They are unable to undertake action for a military solution and they are not ready to approach a settlement. Therefore, they pursue a policy of running forward, a policy of escalation and explosions in an attempt to cover up their failure following the collapse of the 27 September operation, the collapse of the West Beirut security plan, and the dramatic situation in Syria.

## Al-Asad Health Deteriorating; Kremlin Worried

*JN171555 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Press reports from Beirut have said that the situation in Damascus is worrying the Kremlin, especially after receiving information on the deterioration in Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's health. These reports added that the split in the Syrian leadership has become so deep that no one can predict its consequences.

## Defense Minister Receives Soviet General 19 Oct

*JN191823 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received in his office this evening Colonel General Pan'kin, commander in chief of the USSR Air Forces [title as heard], who is leading a military delegation on the occasion of his visit to the country. They discussed relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly armies.

## Saudi Crown Prince, Delegation Arrive 18 Oct

*JN181345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Damascus at 1400 today on a visit to Syria. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president; 'Izam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Shaykh Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

After his highness the prince introduced the official delegation accompanying him to the vice president, Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam headed for the dais of honor. The Saudi and Syrian national anthems were played. Afterward, Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam reviewed the honor guard. Prince 'Abdallah then shook hands with senior officials receiving him, including the prime minister's deputies, the ministers, the Damascus city governor, and the Saudi Arab Embassy staff in Damascus. Afterward, Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam headed for the guest palace, where a meeting was held between Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam. It was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; Shaykh Nasir al-Rajihi, chief of the crown prince's office; Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah Al Sa'ud, adviser to the crown prince; and Shaykh Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

### Al-Asad Confers With Prince

*JN181753 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] At 1830 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and the accompanying delegation comprising Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy assistant of the National Guard; Shaykh Nasir ibn Hamad al-Rajihi, chief of the crown prince's office; 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjiri, adviser at the crown prince's office; Hamad ibn Salih al-Hammudi, chief of the special affairs at the crown prince's office; Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Tubayshi, acting chief of royal protocol; and the Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, they reviewed the Arab stiaution, the latest developments in the Arab arena, and ways to promote joint Arab action to confront the Zionist dangers threatening the entire nation. They also discussed relations between the two countries.

### Banquet Held in Honor of Prince

*JN190932 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Damascus, 19 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, yesterday evening. Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Ministers Mahmud Qaddur and Dr Salim Yasin, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the banquet. Also attending was the Saudi delegation accompanying the crown prince. President al-Asad and Prince 'Abdallah held a second closed meeting after the dinner banquet during which they continued discussion of the topics raised during the first meeting that the president held with Prince 'Abdallah and during which they reviewed the Arab situation, the latest developments in the Arab arena, and ways to promote joint Arab action to confront the Zionist dangers threatening the entire nation. They also discussed relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

### Prince, Delegation Depart 19 Oct

*JN191243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus this afternoon. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam led those who saw off the prince at Damascus International Airport. He was also seen off by the prime minister's deputies, the ministers, the Damascus city governor, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff. [passage omitted]

## Faruq al-Shar' Leaves for Arab League Meetings

*JN181215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus for Tunis this morning to lead the Syrian delegation at the ministerial meeting of the 86th Arab League Council session to be held this afternoon.

## People's Assembly Discusses Domestic Issues

*JN191121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1815 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session this evening under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and in the presence of a number of ministers. At the beginning of the session, the members' questions were read out and referred to the competent authorities through the Prime Ministry. The members then posed a number of inquiries and questions related to provisions and the measures taken to secure them and to supervise their prices. The questions were also related to securing certain medicines, reducing transportation problems in the capital and other cities, in addition to inquires about this year's cotton production, diesel supplies, compensation for those affected by floods in Homs, and sugar beet production.

After discussing the cotton issue, the Assembly agreed to entrust the Assembly' agriculture and irrigation committee to investigate the causes for the cotton harvest's exposure to parasitic growth [shamrakhah] and its effect on production as well as the measures taken to treat it. [passage omitted]

Riyad al-Haj Khalil, minister of supply and internal trade, said the prices of goods in Syria are much less than in neighboring countries. He pointed out that the problem of supplying provisions is not confined to the shortage or lack of these provisions but to organizational difficulties and the citizens' stockpiling of goods in addition to the occasional malpractise of some employees. He said about 170 employees were dismissed for misconduct and for exploiting their positions.

## Shamir Tells Herzog New Government Formed

*TA171114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1100 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir has informed President Herzog that he has managed to form a new government. The Knesset will convene at 1000 Monday morning [20 October] to approve the new government.

Mr Shamir said this morning that the latest developments in Israel, on the borders, and in the economic sphere indicate we have not yet reached a safehaven of peace and tranquility. He expressed the hope that the national unity government will embark on its road with a feeling of cooperation and with the knowledge that it is supported by the people.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has learned additional details on the agreement reached between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir: Me'ir Rosenne, Israel's ambassador to the United States, will remain in his post for another 7 months, and several senior officials who serve in the Prime Minister's Office will not be replaced.

## Shamir Presents Government to Knesset

*TA201000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0806 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Statement by incoming Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the Knesset meeting in extraordinary session to approve the new government — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset:

Standing here to present the second term of the national unity government to the Knesset, the prayers said by many Jews these days echo in my ears: And they shall all be united. On Friday, 17 October 1986, the president of the state entrusted me with the task of forming the government, and today I have the honor of presenting it before this House and asking for its vote of confidence. This government will, like its predecessor, be one of national unity. National unity is not just a matter of parliamentary convenience. Those who conceived the notion of a unity government hoped and wished that by the very fact of its establishment and existence, this government would beam a message of unity, fraternity, love of Israel, and real cooperation within the country's political leadership and among the various public sectors in Israel. To some extent, we have already attained some of these objectives and the government under my leadership will put national unity at the top of its priorities. It will avert dissension and extremism, it will strive for mutual respect and consideration for our fellow man, it will strive to heighten the love of Israel in our midst. The social divisions and gaps in Israeli society are smaller than may be construed from the arguments and frictions which are occasionally given too much emphasis. I have no doubt that the public at large yearns and wishes for more unity and for the removal of divisions. On this issue, each one of us can make his own contribution: the teacher in the classroom, the civil servant serving the public, and the worker in the factory. However, the example should come from here, from the tenants of this House.

The government will proceed according to the coalition agreement and the government's basic guidelines, which were presented to the Knesset as far back as 13 September 1984 and are today being presented to the Knesset once again. The unity government that has just completed the first half of its tenure has already scored quite significant achievements in the fields of economy, working relations, foreign policy, the war against Arab terrorism, and the strengthening of Israel's security. On this occasion, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for the understanding and cooperation he showed to me through the years and wish him success in his new job.

The government attained these achievements thanks to the existence of the national unity government, its broad basis in the political arena, and the large public support it enjoyed. I hope that all the partners in this government will work together and make an effort to increase understanding and unity for the sake of the common goals shared by all of us and for the good of the entire country.

At the same time, there are many difficulties, problems, and challenges and we are still a long way from coming to rest in each of the spheres I enumerated. In the economic sphere, top priority will be given to lowering the rate of inflation to the level acceptable in advanced countries, and no compromises will be made on this issue. Those who give themselves salary or price increments will risk losing their livelihood. The government will not rush to their rescue by giving additional incentives or by closing markets to competitors.

A more difficult problem is that of resuming economic growth but, nevertheless, this is the real challenge. Economic growth does not merely mean increasing the gross national product to enable a higher standard of living and to reduce dependence on foreign aid. Economic growth means, first of all, creating the conditions that will enable us to fulfill the Zionist objectives of Israel — first and foremost, immigration. This means that we must put the emphasis on those changes which will enable new immigrants to live and make a living in Israel. We will have to struggle in order to cut unnecessary government expenditures. We should put the stress on real efforts aimed to ease the tax burden which hinders the creation of new jobs for our youths, for our veteran soldiers, and for new immigrants. We must embrace the rule that government intereference with economic activity should be avoided as much as possible, unless it is necessary. In all other cases there is no room for subsidies and incentives, for grants, or for free services to all — these being the source of the heavy tax burden. Initiative, action, originality, and personal responsibility should be encouraged so that every working citizen can make a respectable living and the country can expect economic growth and a boost in immigration which is the Zionist objective for whose sake the State of Israel was founded and exists.

The challenge ahead of us is to create an economic system that will enable the creation of appropriate jobs for people whose professional skills are being sought by the whole world. This is an objective we can attain. It may not be exaggerated to name the economic campaign the government will try to formulate: the Zionist economy, an economy that will not only be based on solid economic principles but also on the Zionist values we should champion, including the supreme value of settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. We will not discriminate between one part of the country and another. Just as there is one Israeli people, so there is one Eretz Yisra'el. The government will proceed on this subject which occasionally gives rise to controversy just as on any other issue — namely, according to the government's basic guidelines and the coalition agreement.

Any healthy society is tested by its concern for the weak in its midst. The government will see to protecting the weak groups and will see to ensuring full services for those who are incapable of helping themselves. The government will also see to reducing social gaps; it will devote special attention to reducing the scope of unemployment and will care for the unemployed and their families. The government will see to providing services to strengthen the family unit and to prevent child abuse and will see to reducing crime and violence in Israeli society. We will see to preserving the status of developing towns so that they become centers of attraction for the population in the center of Israel and a source of pride to their inhabitants.

Mr Speaker, more than 9 years have elapsed since the Begin-led government first managed to break through the wall of enmity and belligerency surrounding the State of Israel. The Camp David accords were signed with Egypt with U.S. assistance in September 1978, and the peace treaty with Egypt was signed in March 1979. Since then, all governments in Israel have acted to stabilize and strengthen the peace with Egypt, which is the foundation for the framework of settlements according to the Camp David accords. Since then they have also acted to enlarge the arena of peace to encompass additional countries in the region. This government will continue along the same path and will call on the Egyptian Government to partake in its efforts to achieve these goals for the benefit of both peoples and the entire region.

In these very days thousands are visiting the military cemeteries, the graves of their dear ones who fell in the Yom Kippur War. Their mourning and pain is the mourning and pain of the entire people. Our people have vast experience in suffering, wars, and bereavement and know all too well the meaning of peace and its blessing. The Israeli people are strongly unified in their appeal for true peace with the neighboring nations. Furthermore, peace is deeply engraved in our people's consciousness, and it is not incidental that Jews look forward to peace in their daily prayers: May the Lord give strength to his people! May the Lord bless his people with peace! [Psalms 29;11]. Therefore, there was not and there could not have been disagreement in Israel on viewing peace as a goal. The State of Israel has time and again proven its sincere desire for peace by the difficult and painful sacrifice it made both in people and in property in the framework of the various agreements reached with its neighbors until the peace treaty with Egypt was signed and beyond then, too. Therefore, if there are disputes amongst us regarding the ways and methods which should be adopted in our drive for peace, these disputes concern the tactics, not the substance or goal. Therefore, it is pointless and useless to feed the differences among us as long as the Arab side has not come up with a proposal which will be acceptable even to a part of the government. Nevertheless, we will not drag our feet. The government will continue to initiate and seek roads for peace; our hands will not let go of the reins of peace. However, all, both near and far, had better know that we do not pursue peace out of weakness. The people of Israel withstood all the tests which many peoples could not have withstood. From all of these tests we have emerged stronger and willing to continue to marchtoward achieving our goal as a people.

The government's basic guidelines faithfully express the national consensus regarding the peace arrangements. They stated, and I am quoting, that the government will continue to place the aspiration for peace at the top of its concerns, will act to continue the peace process according to the framework agreed upon in Camp David, and will call on Jordan to open peace negotiations. The basic guidelines also stated that Israel will object to the establishment of another Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and in the area between Israel and Jordan and that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

The government will follow these guidelines and goals consistently, unhesitatingly, and fearlessly. The outgoing government has invested much effort toward reaching direct, unconditional negotiations with our neighbors, first and foremost with Jordan. However, despite the government's efforts, with the assistance of the U.S. Government, Jordan has not yet agreed to come to the negotiating table. The government will tirelessly continue in its efforts to create conditions which will enable both Israel and Jordan to coexist peacefully side by side. However, we will not be able to reach this without a free, direct dialogue. No international forum can serve as a substitute for direct negotiations. It is also clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that peace and the terrorist organizations cannot go together. Therefore, we are following with interest Jordan's inclination toward freeing itself from its links with the PLO.

Last Wednesday PLO terrorism again raised its murderous head, this time in Jerusalem: 1 died and about 70 people were wounded — women, children, civilians, and soldiers. The murderers will be punished, and PLO terrorism will never achieve its goal. We will also prevent terrorist groups from entrenching themselves in Lebanon and establishing bases there for anti-Galilee terror. We share the pain of Dov Porat's family, may God avenge his blood, and wish the wounded speedy recovery. The IDF, the security services, and all other security elements will continue to fight PLO terrorism. We will act to increase coordination and cooperation with every country and element that is prepared to join the struggle against Arab and international terrorism to the very end.

We want to promise the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip a life of honor and of peaceful coexistence with their Jewish neighbors. We aspire to having these residents run their own lives. However, the condition that is absolutely necessary for this is complete disassociation from the various kinds of terrorist organizations. The various branches of the PLO are the danger to their future and welfare. The PLO is the obstacle to an agreement and to peace. We must hold a dialogue with Arab residents in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza who rule out the path of terrorism and who are prepared to take part in our efforts for peace.

The government will continue to act to guarantee the rights of Israel's Arabs and to promote their standard of living. I am appealing to public figures and educators in the Arab sector to act to strengthen the Israeli Arabs' ties to the country. In this way the Arab residents of Israel will be able to play the role of a bridge between Israel and our Arab neighbors, a bridge that will promote understanding and peace in our region.

Mr Speaker, along with the prayer for the blessing of peace we ask that the Lord give strength to His people. The two requests are intertwined, because without the daring, the strength, the security, and the power we will not receive the blessing of peace. Strength is made up of several components: first and foremost, our self-confidence, the trust in our ability, and the belief in our future; a stable economy and a healthy society are mandatory conditions; safe borders for Eretz Yisr'el are another such condition; military power that can deter any enemy or provocateur and that can repel any attack against us is aboslutely necessary in our region in this era; and finally, extensive and strong international relations are also vital to the security and strength of the country. All of these are components of our national strength, and we should cultivate and consolidate them.

Our relationship with the United States reached an unprecedented peak. In November 1983, at the end of talks I along with then Defense Minister Moshe Arens held with U.S. Administration leaders, President Reagan issued a statement about an agreement regarding the establishment of a free trade zone between Israel and the United States and an agreement on the establishment of a framework for strategic cooperation between the two countries. In retrospect, this statement represented a new and very important chapter in our relations with this superpower. Thus, President Reagan laid the foundations for the very close framework of cooperation which has developed since then. In the last 2 years we have continued to strengthen and boost these important relations. We have now reached a situation whereby Israel and the United States are allies in many spheres. This relationship should be given a formal expression. The government will see to developing the special relations with the United States, our greatest friend, and will give high priority to this subject.

At the same time, a great and important improvement has taken place in our relations with other Western countries. There has been an initial breakthrough in our relations with East European countries and African countries have begun resuming their diplomatic relations with us at an ever-increasing pace. We sincerely hope that a change will occur in the attitude of the Eastern Bloc countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, toward Israel. We believe that diplomatic relations should be a norm in relations between civilized nations and countries regardless of the nature of their regime and policy. Therefore, we would welcome the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

At the same time, being a Jewish state, it is our duty to demand of the Soviet Government that it change its attitude toward our brethren living in its country, to allow them to live as Jews, to reunite with their brothers, and to immigrate to their homeland. We will not forgo this demand and we will continue to urge all peaceseekers and those fighting for human rights throughout the world to stand by us in this struggle, which stems from the very fact of our existence as a people and a state, until the gates of the Soviet Union are opened wide.

Israel's improved and stronger position in the world stems to a great extent from an appreciation of its might and international stature as well as from a growing understanding of our political justness. Our position also strengthened in the wake of the negative attitude throughout the world toward Arab terrorism and the use made of the oil weapon by the Arab countries when the price and need for oil reached a peak in the past decade. We have no prejudices against the Arab countries and peoples. On the contrary, we appreciate our closeness in terms of our cultural and linguistic heritage and we believe there is a genuine basis for coexistence and cooperation which could contribute to making the Middle East a prosperous and thriving region. Our hand is also extended today to our neighbors to make real peace, just as it was extended the day Israel declared its independence.

Mr Speaker, the State of Israel is the homeland of the entire Israeli people. The fate of the Jewish people in the diaspora is linked with our fate and we will fight for any Jew who is hurt just because he is a Jew and for his right to immigrate to the homeland of his forefathers. The vision of the Israeli people is based on the ingathering of the Jews from the diaspora, the return to Zion, and on the existence of a steadfast, strong, and secure Israeli people in Eretz Yisra'el to be glorified and respected by all nations. This is our goal and this is the prayer voiced by our fathers and forefathers in the days of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and other Israeli prophets even before the destruction of the First Temple.

We are one people thanks to this common heritage. Our generation was ingratiated with the historical right and obligation of carrying out the goal and desire which we inherited from past generations. This is the essence of Zionism and we must embrace it and turn it into a lively and spirited ideal. The call should issue from Jerusalem to the Jewish diaspora; Come back home because you belong in Eretz Yisra'el. We will greet you with open arms so that we can go on marching together toward a great and glorious chapter in the history of our people, the chapter of the full redemption of the Israeli people in its country.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of Israel's independence we intend to take action so that Jews from all over the world will come to visit in Israel and will strengthen their relations with us in every possible sphere, and together we will break the ground for their immigration and residence in Israel. We will try to reach each and every site in the world where there are Jews in order to bring them this call. Israeli citizens will be called upon to open their homes and hearts to the brothers who will arrive in our midst from the diaspora.

Mr Speaker, now I am honored to present to the Knesset the new government I formed, according to law, following the task entrusted to me by the president of the state. Based on Clause 15 of The Basic Law: The Government, I ask the Knesset to express its confidence in the following government: Yitzhaq Shamir — prime minister; Shim'on Peres — vice prime minister and foreign minister; David Levi — deputy prime minister and construction and housing minister; Yitzhaq Navon — deputy prime minister and education and culture minister; Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino — health minister; Moshe Arens — minister; Hayim Bar-lev — police affairs minister; Yig'al Hurvitz — minister; Zvulun Hammer — religious affairs minister; 'Ezer Weizman — minister; Gad Ya'aqobi — economics and planning minister; Yitzhaq Moda'i — minister; Arye Nehamkin — agriculture minister; Moshe Nisim — finance minister; Yitzhaq Peretz — interior minister; Gid'on Pat — science and development minister; Ya'aqov Tzur — immigration absorption minister; Hayim Corfu — transportation minister; Moshe Qatzav — labor and welfare minister; Yitzhaq Rabin — defense minister; Amnon Rubinstein — communications minister; Moshe Shahal — energy and infrastructure minister; Yosef Shapira — minister; Ari'el Sharon — industry and trade minister; Avraham Sharir — justice and tourism minister;

Mr Speaker, a few days ago, on Yom Kippur, the entire Israeli people here and in the diaspora were in synagogue and opened their hearts before the Almighty. Let all our hearts converge in one prayer; Honor your people, gladden your country, and make your cities happy. These days, during the Feast Of Tabernacles, the people are once again communing with their remote past when theybecame a nation in the Sinai Desert and are wishing for a future of salvation and spiritual elation. Let us wish that this government should fulfill its goals in a spirit of unity, nobility, and devotion for the sake of Israel, Eretz Yisra'el, and the future of us all.

### Alleged Perpetrators of Jerusalem Attack Captured

*TA191916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The terrorists who perpetrated the attack at Dung Gate have been captured. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that three people, two residents of Silwan and another from the Abu Tor neighborhood of Jerusalem, are suspected of having thrown the hand grenades. They are members of the extremist Islamic Jihad organization and were recruited by Jordanian Fatah activists. The Jerusalem District Court extended the detention of two of them as early as Friday, and the third one's detention was extended this morning. Weapons and arms were captured in the course of their investigation. Our correspondent adds that it has been learned that the squad existed for 2 years and that two of its members had visited Jordan. It transpired that they did not specifically plan to attack the Giv'ati Brigade recruits, but had long planned to carry out a mass attack in a place where many people congregate — either on the Mt of Olives, Mt Zion, or near the Temple Mount.

### Peres Lauds Security Services

*TA191936 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky on 19 October; place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Peres] I would like to commend the Shin Bet and the Jerusalem Police for their extremely swift action and for their tremendous achievement in capturing the first two members of the squad within 24 hours of the incident, and continuing with the detention of the third person, who should be behind bars today. This squad claims to belong to the Islamic Jihad, an extremist organization. They came from the village of Silwan and from Abu Tor. Found in their possession were means of warfare including weapons and ammunition. Indeed, the Shin Bet and the police operated with the sophistication, resourcefulness, and dedication in highly commendable speed — all the qualities that those who come to criticize these bodies must remember that they excel in. On my last day as prime minister, I am proud to have one more statement of commendation for these men who so deserve it.

[Shlonsky] As for the squad's operation near the Western Wall in the Old City: Do you see this as marking a new trend in terrorism?

[Peres] It appears that these people were recruited in December 1985 and received their training in Jordan. But since that time Jordan has changed its policy and in effect shut all of the PLO's offices of operations, leaving only political offices on its soil, and even they are not accorded a very hospitable welcome in that country.

[Shlonsky] What is Israel's view of the fact that the announcement claiming responsibility for this operation emanated from the PLO offices in Cairo?

[Peres] We took a grave view of this, and furthermore pointed this out to Egypt, which in turn summoned the PLO representatives to express its dismay.

### Pamphlets Praising Attack Distributed

*TA190925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0900 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Pamphlets praising those who threw the grenades in the Dung Gate attack were distributed in several places in Judaea and Samaria last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the pamphlets, signed by various organizations, also express satisfaction with the downing of the Israeli Phantom plane near Sidon.

### Cabinet Views Terrorist Attack, Air Force Raid

*TA190910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0900 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] This morning the government was briefed by the defense minister, the chief of staff, the head of intelligence, and the Air Force commander on the terrorist attack near Jerusalem's Dung Gate and the Air Force attack near Sidon. This part of the government session was in the framework of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that also discussed was the issue of strengthening the status of Jerusalem according to the recommendations of the Kubersky Committee. Minister Rubinstein asked to raise the issue of senior bank managers' salaries, however the position of the finance minister, which is not to discuss the issue at present, was accepted.

This was the last government session headed by Shim'on Peres, who took leave of the ministers and wished success to Prime Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Shamir.

### Reason Plane Went Down 'Not Clear'

*TA171129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Military sources in Israel told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami a short time ago that Israeli efforts to locate the missing airman are continuing:

[Ben-'Ami] The massive effort to find the missing airman has been under way since late yesterday afternoon, when the Israeli Phantom plane went down near Sidon during an air attack on Fatah terrorist positions south of the city. The two-man crew were clearly seen parachuting down after ejecting from the plane which then blew up. Military sources here say that although there was intensive ground fire at the Israeli planes, it's not clear if the Phantom was hit by missile or antiaircraft fire or had to be abandoned because of some other reason. What is known is that ground fire continued to be directed at the fliers as they parachuted down to earth. [passage omitted]

### Amal Held Responsible for Pilot

*TA171517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] In view of reports emanating from Lebanon that the Israeli pilot whose plane was shot down yesterday is being held captive by Amal, Israel today made it categorically clear that it regards Amal as the addressee on the matter. This was stated by Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon:

[Begin Lubrani recording] Israel regards Amal as responsible for the well-being and safety of the captive Israeli pilot. Israel is demanding that Amal return the captive pilot to Israel forthwith. The Air Force operation yesterday was not directed against Lebanon or the Lebanese people, but rather against terrorist bases. Israel will not cease searching for its soldiers in every place and under every circumstance. [end recording]

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that for the moment the reports that the pilot is being held by Amal are merely rumors and have not yet been confirmed. Security sources have said that Israel is meanwhile continuing its efforts to locate the pilot and bring him back to Israel.

### Warning Reiterated

*TA181909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] This evening Israel again warned Amal and explained that it regards it as directly responsible for the well-being of the Israeli pilot. No final confirmation has been obtained in Israel that the Israeli pilot whose aircraft was shot down on Thursday is really being held by Amal.

### Air Force Head Says Pilot Alive, Held by Terrorists

*TA191416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The commander of the Air Force has said that the pilot of the Phantom plane that was downed near Sidon is alive and being held by one of the terrorist organizations. However, he noted that one cannot rule out the possibility that the pilot was transferred into Syrian hands because of the strong ties between that country and the terrorist organizations. The Air Force commander, Major General Amos Lapidot, made these comments to our military correspondent Shmuel Tal.

On the reasons for the downing of the plane, the commander said that an examination and investigation shows that it probably fell due to a malfunction that caused one of the bombs suspended under the wing to explode. Maj Gen Lapidot rules out the possibility that the plane was downed as a result of having been hit by a missile.

### LE REVEIL: Pilot Handed To Syrian Intelligence

*TA200536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] A Beirut newspaper, *Le Reveil*, says the Israeli pilot who was reportedly captured by Amal has been turned over to Syrian intelligence. Voice of Israel's monitor Mikha'el Gurdus says Radio Free Lebanon quoted a story from the paper, which said the pilot is now in Syrian hands in the village of Hazzirta near Zahlah in the Al-Biqa' Valley. There has been no confirmation of this from any other source.

### Shamir on Priorities, Consolidating 'Jewish Presence'

*TA190555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir has said settlement in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will continue along with the search for peace and security. Shamir was speaking in Jerusalem last night to an audience of Christians from 50 countries:

[Begin Shamir recording] The government of Israel sees as its task continuing the search for peace and security, advancing the economy, embarking on extensive development, and constantly improving our international relations. Here, in our country, we shall guard that which we have achieved and we shall consolidate the Jewish presence in all parts of the land: in Jerusalem, in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district, in the Galilee, in the Negev, in the Sharon, and in the 'Emeq [Valley]. But our task will not be finished until the bulk of the Jewish people comes home and until we achieve peace and security in this land and in this part of the world. [end recording]

## Peres Lists Foreign Ministry Priorities

*TA181043 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*0905 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yosi 'Abadi; place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] ['Abadi] Mr Peres, let us begin with the security incidents of the last week. Was the Air Force attack this week a retaliatory action after the attack on the Giv'ati Brigade soldiers [near Jerusalem's Dung Gate on 15 Oct]?

[Peres] Not necessarily. We have certain targets, and when we believe that they are manned by terrorists we hit them. Here, we did have a terrorist attack the same day. Moreover, the PLO took responsibility for the attack.

['Abadi] To what extent are such actions against the terrorists, where only a few terrorists are killed and a few buildings are damaged, effective in foiling terrorist attacks?

[Peres] Terrorist attacks are usually done on a small scale. We do not have here a front where armies are confronting each other, and therefore we hit small units and concentrations, sometimes involving only a few people. There is no other way to fight terrorism.

['Abadi] Will the price of the last attack make us reconsider the way in which we deal with terrorists?

[Peres] First, it is not clear whether the plane was hit from the ground. It is very possible that it was a technical failure. Unfortunately, nobody can ensure that the war against terrorism will always be without casualties. We will certainly not come to a conclusion to stop the war on terrorism. [passage omitted]

['Abadi] If everything goes smoothly you will be foreign minister for the next 2 years. What is your list of priorities in the Foreign Ministry?

[Peres] To continue the peace process, to broaden and deepen Israeli relations abroad, and perhaps the most important thing is to conduct a Jewish foreign policy.

['Abadi] What does that mean?

[Peres] To take care of immigration; to create the conditions for immigration, mainly from those places in which immigration is also a political problem; to help Jewish communities which face difficulties. The logic in the establishment of Israel is the same logic which calls for a Jewish foreign policy. Nobody except us can do this. We have established a country which is the country of the entire Jewish people, not only that of the citizens of Israel.

['Abadi] Do you mean that we will try to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union?

[Peres] This too, certainly. This mainly to make it possible for Jews there to live as Jews and to travel as Jews.

['Abadi] Will these missions leave you time to deal with economic issues, which were so close to your heart during the last 2 years you served as prime minister?

[Peres] Look, I am not going to be a government official, nor am I becoming a departmental [in English] minister. This government is constituted of two equal parts, and I am heading at least half of this government, and it goes without saying that economic issues will be at the top of the list. However, when I considered what I will deal with I actually chose two issues: The Negev and Jerusalem, and therefore I asked to remain in my post as chairman of the Jerusalem Affairs Committee and the Negev Affairs Committee. In other words, I am not looking for honor and prestige, this is not what I need. When I am looking at what we have to do as a people and as a state, I regard these two issues, as well as the issue of the Galilee, as the central issues in future. [passage omitted]

## POST Says Shamir's Stance Fuels War Threat

*TA171141 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST*
*in English 17 Oct 86 p 22*

[Report by Hirsh Goodman: "Warding Off the Threat of War"]

[Text] The predictions of inevitable war with Syria within the next few years, postulated by senior generals this past week, may be exaggerated. But that does not automatically negate the potentiality of such a war.

All the indications are there: President al-Asad's continued committment to massive military spending despite his country's dire economic straits: the bellicosity of the statements emanating from Damascus; the continued deployment of Syrian forces, especially anti-aircraft missile and ground-to-ground missile systems, in a manner that presupposes conflict; the government-inspired messages to the Syrian people readying them for war; and the tone of intra-Arab Syrian diplomacy.

Add to all this Al-Asad's personal and repeatedly declared determination not to go down in history as the man who lost the Golan Heights (or "the heart of Syria," as he calls it) and many reasons why a limited conflict with Israel would be in Syria's interest, and war does not seem improbable.

Notwithstanding the cogent arguments that could be made against the Syrian president's deciding to take on Israel one-to-one, the portents of war cannot be ignored — especially not by a generation of Israeli military weaned on the catastrophe of the Yom Kippur War.

The message coming from the military here these past weeks has been clear, albeit with variations of nuance, that, logic aside, war with Syria is not only possible, it is probable. Moreover, given the gas-warfare capabilities and sophisticated ground-to-ground missiles that have been added to the Syrian arsenal since 1973, that war could be more expensive than anything Israel has known in the past.

Yet the politicians of this country, just as during the months of national self-delusion before the 1973 surprise attack that left 2,838 killed and 8,800 wounded, and cost $7.1 billion, continue to occupy themselves with self-indulgent party maneuvering.

It is not the parochialism of the current political debate, however, that is of concern. Israel's deterrent capacity can sustain a few days of internal political bickering. But Israel cannot do without statesmanship; without a coherent, comprehensive, long-range strategic plan that will consolidate the elements of deterrence and make it impossible for Syria to go to war, regardless of Al-Asad's current intentions.

There are two basic pillars upon which deterrence vis-a-vis the Syrians is based: ensuring that Syria remains isolated; and making it clear to Al-Asad that Israel, not Syria, will dictate the limits of any conflict. The Syrian leader must be left in no doubt that what he may have intended as a limited "land-grab" on the Golan could end up being fought in the suburbs of Damascus.

It is the first element of the strategic equation — Syrian isolation — that is the imperative one. For despite the bravado behind Syrian declarations about having attained strategic parity with Israel, it is obvious to most military analysts, including Syria's, that while a one-to-one fight would be expensive for Israel, it would be disastrous for Syria.

An added reason for Al-Asad not to become involved in a war with Israel that could result in the destruction of his army is the high probability that politically, it would lead to the end of the hegemony of Al-Asad's hated 'Alawite faction and put paid to any Syrian hope of continuing to prop up a pro-Syrian government in Beirut.

Given these realities, he is in danger of being remembered as the man who also lost Syria for the 'Alawites and Beirut for Damascus.

All this, however, is dependent on the assumption that if war should break out, Syria will have to stand alone. That assumption cannot be taken for granted. The Iraq-Iran war could end sooner than expected, providing Syria with two important potential allies on the eastern front. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the current state of peace on Israel's other borders — Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon will continue indefinitely.

Israel has no control over the future of the Iraq-Iran war, and this country's strategic calculations have to take into account that it could end to our disadvantage. Israel also has little control over the future situation on the Lebanese border. But it can, and must, consolidate the peace with Egypt and the de facto peace on the Jordanian front — and this is where a clear government policy is needed.

Yitzhaq Shamir's declared policies do not indicate that this will be the case. The incoming prime minister is, at best, blurred as to his strategy with regard to Egypt, and all too clear in his policies toward Jordan and the Palestinians — policies that can only serve to exacerbate the situation, not consolidate it.

Unlike his predecessor, Shamir has a closed mind. His positions, as expounded during the year of tortuous Tabah negotiations, set at risk the larger, infinitely more important goal of using Tabah to entrench the peace process in order to score minor tactical points. His obduracy during these talks was fuelled not only by his constitutional unwillingness to agree to any action that could be interpreted as a concession, but also by his deep suspicion of all Arabs at all times. Instead of seeing Egypt as an integral part of the pro-Israeli equation, he continued intellectually to lump Egypt with the enemy, and thus jeopardized one of the major factors in keeping Syria at bay.

It is on the Jordanian issue, however, that Shamir could do most damage in the two years and one month he theoretically has at the helm. The seeds of conciliation were planted during Peres's premiership. Given his personal views and the expected pressure from the right wing of his party, it is hardly to be expected that Shamir will allow those seeds to come to fruition.

He will surely do all he can to nip in the bud any process that could lead to having to compromise on the West Bank, and with it any chance of ensuring a permanent state of nonbelligerency on the Jordanian front. He can also be expected, again as a synthesis of his own philosophies on the use of power and pressure from his right wing, to use disproportionate force to deal with any provocation from Lebanon and any terrorist incidents in Israel.

It is thus with trepidation that one looks toward the coming term of the national unity government. Two years in the Middle East is a long, long time. Situations we take for granted now could change as quickly as they did in October 1973.

If the current stability on Israel's borders is allowed to deteriorate; if there is no active Israeli policy to consolidate the unprecedented propitious strategic situation that the country currently enjoys; if no movement at all is made on the Palestinian question, the chances of war with Syria will increase dramatically.

Al-Asad will certainly do all he can to ensure that this is the case.

## PLO Increasing Entrenchment in South Lebanon

*TA171346 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 6*

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpt] It seems that the region in southern Lebanon which is north of the security zone is again turning into an important Palestinian stronghold.

The Palestinian entrenchment there has not yet reached the pre-Peace for Galilee War proportions, but it is being carried out in a thorough and quite rapid manner.

The Palestinian bridgehead in southern Lebanon is the Sidon area, where the Palestinians enjoy the aid of the Sunni militia and rely on the local Palestinian refugee camps: 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah wa- Miyah, and others. This bridgehead was established by all the Palestinian organizations with 'Arafat's people in the lead, thanks to their excellent organizing ability and their plentiful funds.

The target which the Israeli Air Force planes hit yesterday belonged to the PLA [Palestine Liberation Army], which is loyal to Fatah and to Yasir 'Arafat. It was located outside the refugee camps and included dugouts, artillery pieces, and bunkers — elements which characterize a semiregular military in the process of organizing.

It seems that the Palestinians take into consideration the fact that their main enemy is now the Air Force. As a result, the Palestinian positions are equipped with numerous antiaircraft means, including antiaircraft artillery and large quantities of shoulder-held missiles.

In themselves these weapons are not particularly dangerous for the planes. However, in such abundant quantities and being in such an area as southern Lebanon they are very effective, as we have realized in the past and as the Americans also learned when they tried to attack Druze artillery batteries in Al-Shuf. [passage omitted]

## UNIFIL Reports Incidents With SLA, Terrorists

*TA181000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman has said that during the last month South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers fired at UNIFIL posts 15 times. Most of the time the fire was directed at the Irish contingent, and also at the Finnish and Ghanaian contingents. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that in all these incidents the UN soldiers suffered no casualties.

The UNIFIL spokesman also said that last week 6 terrorists fired at a roadblock manned by the Fijian unit. The unit returned fire, and there were no casualties. In the last month UNIFIL soldiers also confiscated a large amount of weapons in their roadblocks, including anti-tank weapons.

## JERUSALEM POST on U.S. Aid As Liability

*TA171002 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Oct 86 p 20*

[Article by economic editor Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] Israeli confidence in continuing American aid infusions appears to be the major reason for its reluctance to change its current economic structure.

It is a misconception to believe that the Americans are about to demand the implementation of a comprehensive economic programme.

During their recent visit to Washington, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim were given to understand that Israel would be able to reduce its U.S. debt repayment by means of a lower interest rate: a cut worth about a quarter of a billion dollars per year for the next few years.

But why are the Americans being so accomodating to Israel while cutting assistance to other traditional allies? Why are Israel and Egypt getting $5b. out of the $13b. American foreign aid budget?

Egypt is now regarded as the major Arab power, taking on added importance with the rise of fundamentalism in Iran. The fear of a similar rise in Egypt provides the basis for much of the American support for President Mubarak. It must also be remembered that America practises a kind of equality policy as regards aid for the two Camp David signatories.

Thus, despite the Gramm-Rudman-imposed foreign aid cutbacks, the Reagan administration is likely to minimize the debt repayment burden on both Egypt and Israel. It is widely believed to be in the Americans' best interests to keep the two Middle Eastern neighbours happy and at peace — even cold peace. Camp David is regarded as one of America's finest foreign policy achievements; they are not likely to throw it away for the sake of a few dollars.

A close examination of U.S. aid to Israel reveals that much, if not most of it is directed towards defence. Israel spends a greater proportion of its budget on defence than any other nation: the ratio of defence expenditure to gross national product is about one to four, and it is only this kind of spending that allows Israel to maintain one of the world's most advanced armies.

American aid is geared to the maintenance of that modern, sophisticated force rather than to a high living standard for Israel's population.

First and foremost, the Americans believe, Israel's defence budget should be sacrosanct. It should not be cut. Many argue, indeed, that a strong IDF is the best guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be introduced into the region.

Of course, it must be added, the Americans also derive tremendous benefit in their own weapons systems development and deployment from Israel's experience in the war arena.

Israeli officials believe that the Americans have in Israel a tremendous strategic asset, and that the U.S. should pay the same price for that asset as has been paid to members of the NATO alliance.

Both Republicans and Democrats hold that Israel provides a real value for the money, and even the traditionally less-enthusiastic Republicans are firmly behind Israel as a basic U.S. security interest.

The process of growing Israel dependence on the U.S. seems irreversible, since the needs are growing while Israel's economic capacity has stagnated.

This situation is cause for considerable concern among certain top Israeli officials. They realize that the continual infusions of American aid prevent Israel from rebuilding its economy with a proper growth programme and the establishment of an infrastructure conducive to competitive industry.

Many officials fear that economic attache Dan Halperin's achievement in winning huge American financial support for Israel, once hailed as a masterstroke, may in the end prove a massive liability.

### Shultz Seen Working Against Settlement Plans

*TA190950 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Oct 86 p 1*

[Report from Washington by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Secretary of State George Shultz has urged Israel not to expand its network of settlements on the West Bank following the rotation.

The secretary has also cautioned against any change in Israeli policy toward the Temple Mount area in Jerusalem.

Several Arab states are said to have expressed concern to Washington in recent days of a possible change in Israeli policy on this sensitive issue.

Israeli officials have denied any intention of changing their policy.

Shultz raised these concerns on Friday during a meeting at the State Department with visiting Labour MK [Knesset Member] Abba Eban and Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne. Clearly, the secretary was concerned about possible changes in Israeli policy when Yitzhaq Shamir is prime minister.

According to U.S. and Israeli sources, Shultz was especially anxious to signal U.S. opposition to any increase in settlement activity.

As revealed in *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday, Herut settlement officials are damning [as published] a renewed settlement drive in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A plan calling for 41 new settlements in the territories has been put together by the Samaria and Judaea Planning Staff of the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Division, under Matityahu Drobles of Herut, co-chief of the division.

According to a Drobles aide, the settlement chief was to present the plan to Shamir last week. Drobles has denied that the meeting took place and has said he had never accepted the plan.

Eban also delivered to Shultz a personal message from Shimon Peres. Eban and Shultz met tete-a-tete for five minutes to discuss that message, according to Israeli sources. Rosenne did not join Eban during that brief exchange. The contents of Peres's message were not disclosed.

Shamir, meanwhile, has formally asked the State Department to shut the PLO's information office in Washington and also to work toward the closure of other PLO offices around the world. On Friday, Rosenne presented Shultz with a note from Shamir, complaining of the PLO offices.

The Shamir note cited the PLO's claim of responsibility for the hand-grenade attack on Wednesday night in the Old City.

The U.S. does not recognize the PLO but, since 1978, has still allowed the PLO to maintain an office in the American capital. State Department officials have said that they have no choice but to do so under existing U.S. law.

The office, staffed by permanent residents of the U.S., must register with the U.S. Justice Department as a foreign agent and file regular reports of its activities.

Last year, the Washington operation received $280,000 from the PLO to "bring the views of the Palestinian people" to the attention of American public.

U.S. officials noted that the Justice Department lately has been investigating the Washington activities of the PLO.

### AL-SHA'B on Mubarak's Mideast Policy, U.S. Ties

*TA171617 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 Oct 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "Limited Options"]

[Text] In press statements published in London yesterday Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that Egypt will modify its positions should Israel adopt a hard-line position after Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of the Israeli premiership.

Although Mubarak was not decisive and only hinted that this possibility might arise, this statement still reflects many of the characteristics of Egyptian policy. Perhaps the first thing that draws attention is the amazing insistence that Shim'on Peres was "moderate" and "flexible." Consequently one should expect inflexibility from Shamir. Mubarak is still trying to convince othes (and maybe himself) that Peres made a concession in the Alexandria meeting when he agreed to the idea of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East. This assertion becomes a source of ridicule when in every statement Peres explains that Israel has certain conditions for convening an international conference that will, in fact, convert this conference into mere decor and possibly prevent its convening altogether. Moreover, Peres himself declared very clearly a few days ago that Israel does not need an international conference and that it views direct negotiations as the only acceptable way.

Therefore, the problem of Egypt's modifying its positions (despite Mubarak's indecisiveness regarding this issue) is subject to doubt and questioning. The experiences of the past months have proved that the continued reliance of Mubarak's regime on the approach of Al- Sadat and his political, economic, and social philosophy has deprived Egypt of the power to formulate is political decisions independently. Experiences have also proved that Mubarak's regime was ready to make, and indeed made great political concessions to Israel at the request of the United States in return for a meeting which resulted in no more than a delay in the payment of part of the matured U.S. loan to Egypt, or Cairo's receipt of financial grants enabling it to pay part of the interest on this loan.

Mubarak's options in modifying the positions and policies of his regime seem extremely slim and limited as long as the Egyptian economy is dependent on the U.S. market, as long as the IMF dictates the Egyptian Government's economic and social options, and as long as the Egyptian regime persists on looking at affairs with U.S. eyes.

## Agricultural Products Exported to PRC, Arab States

*TA171619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin has said that Israel is exporting various agricultural goods to the PRC and has even provided it with agricultural know-how. Interviewed on our "Weekly Column" program, Minister Nehamkin added that Israel exports both directly and indirectly to Arab countries, including countries that are hostile toward us.

## Gaza Strike Ends at Noon 16 Oct

*TA171304 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Oct 86 p 3*

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The general strike declared in Gaza yesterday passed with relative quiet. The military authorities compelled the merchants to reopen their shops. Those who refused to do so found their doors either busted open or welded.

The strike was partial and life returned to normal by noon.

The organizers of the strike were protesting the oppressive policy the IDF has adopted in the Gaza Strip as well as the humiliation which the residents undergo, as defined by Gaza elements yesterday.

The security forces began to prepare for the strike in the early morning hours yesterday. Most of the shops were open during the early morning hours, but from 0900 on shops, including those on the main 'Umar al-Mukhtar Street, began to close down.

Policemen, soldiers, and border policemen wrenched locks of doors with the help of wires which were tied to jeeps, and pressure was applied to merchants in other cases.

At noon life returned to normal in the Gaza Strip. It should be noted that the universities and morning shifts in schools were also laid idle.

A Falastin flag was flown and slogans were painted in Rafah yesterday in condemnation of Israeli rule.

Security elements told *Ha'aretz* yesterday: "No commercial strike has been staged in the town of Gaza for many years.

The Civilian Administration acted to prevent the strike. Administration personnel yesterday held talks with the mayor and merchants, explained things, and tried to persuade them to maintain normal life in town."

It should be noted that since Yisra'el Kitaro's murder, IDF units have been conducting patrols in the Gaza Strip as well as searches on the bodies of residents and in their cars and houses. This frightens the residents and the mayor of Gaza yesterday again appealed to the authorities to stop the patrols in the Gaza Strip at once and to allow normal life to prevail in Gaza again.

## ALGERIA

### FLN's Bouhara Receives Visiting USSR Official

*LD171906 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] Mr Abderrezzak Bouhara, FLN official for external relations, received Mr Polyakov, ambassador and official Soviet representative, who is currently touring several Arab countries. During his talks the Soviet diplomat reported on the progress of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik and the Soviet viewpoint on this meeting. The talks also centered on relations between the two parties.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Revolutionary Forces Group

*LD190028 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday [18 October] met the general secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland.

### UN Envoy Discusses U.S. 'Blackmail,' Pressure

*LD171136 Tripoli JANA in English 1634 GMT 16 Oct 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 12, Al Tomor 16, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, the permanent representative of Great Al Jamahiriyah at U.N., has stressed that the problems facing U.N and its specialized organizations are a product of the blackmail and pressures pursued by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against this international organizaton and its agencies. The aim, he adds, is to derail this organization from its objectives exploiting it to serve the policies of U.S. administration.

In his speech delivered at U.N General Assembly on discussion the 38th items on its agenda, Dr. Trayki has emphasized that the crisis that the U.N is going through is political rather than economic.

In this regard, he asserts that U.S Administration and some other imperialist super powers have awarded themselves the right of veto spearheaded by USA. They exploit veto to encourage aggression and expansionism as well as supporting racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

He calls for respecting the resolution of this international organization and the right of countries to exercising sovereignty and legitimate rights.

### JANA Cites Report on 'Misinformation' Scandal

*LD172154 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Tripoli, safar 13, al Tomor 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency – Al-Jamahiriyah* weekly newspaper published by the Great Jamahiriyah's revolutionary committees, reported in its current issue out today the expansion of the political scandal and the campaign of misinformation prepared by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan to harm the people of jamahiriyah and its historic leadership.

The paper said that the excuses given by the "Mossad" dog, his justifications and his efforts to convince the world with his foolish policy off terrorising the nations that struggle for their liberty, had fallen and his administration has lost its credibility after the exposing of the secrets of its lies and misleading to the world and to the american people also.

The weekly pointed out that the nations of the world, and inside america itself, are outraged and protest against this cheap moral scandal. They demand revenge from the administration of U.S. scandals as a price for the colonisation of their minds' conception and for their misleading through the full recruitment of misleading imperialist media's trumpets.

The newspaper said: "The administration of the mad dog is paying the price of the scandal. Clique of the exposed administration started to crumble one by one. Only few days later the U.S. State Department's dog "Kalb" announced his resignation interpreting the confession of the U.S. Administration about this scandal practically and actually. By doing so he added another evidence on its uncivilised involvement in this ugly crime.

### Italian Envoy Summoned Over UK Role

*LD181623 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] The Italian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah was summoned today to the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau because his country looks after British interests in the Great Jamahiriyah. He was handed a protest memorandum over the report published on 12 October 1986 in *The Daily Telegraph* to the effect that the U.S. Administration had supplied misleading information to Britain concerning alleged Libyan terrorist plans in Europe and the Mediterranean.

The memorandum noted that the Great Jamahiriyah regards Britain's attitudes and its making and spreading of false allegations against Libya as constituting intentional British participation with the United States in the disinformation campaign hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah. This campaign aims to influence British and world public opinion and intentionally and continually cast doubts on the firm attitudes of the Great Jamahiriyah, which rejects terrorism and has said so on various occasions. The memorandum confirmed that at a time when the Great Jamahiriyah rejects the British attitude to distort clear facts, it strongly protests and stands by its right to get all the information concerning the terrorist plan the United States alleges that the Great Jamahiriyah intends to carry out in Europe and the Mediterranean, which the United States said it had made available to Britain. Libya also stands by the request to get the alleged proof and information concerning the U.S. and British claims.

## U.S. Military Officer Praises Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD171212 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1107 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Oct (JANA) — In today's issue, the newspaper *Al-Fajr Al-Jadid*, which is published by JANA, carried in the column entitled "The Leader's Mail" the text of a letter addressed to the brother leader. The letter reads:

Dear Colonel al-Qadhdhafi,

I, Lieutenant Colonel (Michael Samuel) of the military medical corps [as received] in the state of Indiana, northern United States, am full of admiration for you. I devote my efforts, together with the people of the United States, to struggle for freedom against the government that so ruthlessly killed our children and robbed us of our lands. Our people have suffered much at the hands of these mad murderers who persist with their brutality — domestically and internationally.

Many people and countries continue to have great admiration for you; they appreciate your thoughts and consider you to be a model to follow — I am one of them.

I pray for you in my prayers, and I hope that in the future we will realize our objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Lt Col (Michael Samuel), United States.

## Tripoli Cites Al-Qadhdhafi Interview With ABC-TV

*LD182117 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] The U.S. television network ABC has interviewed the brother leader of the revolution on the failed U.S.-Atlantic barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people, the causes of the peoples' struggle for freedom, and the Great Jamahiriyah's support for this struggle.

The brother leader of the revolution declared anew the Great Jamahiriyah's support for the peoples struggle for their freedom. He told ABC that the Libyan Arab people have trained the fighters of Zimbabwe, the Southwest African People's Organization, and the Palestinian revolution. He said: We are continuing this and we shall not retreat even if the United States were to hit us with nuclear bombs. The leader of triumph and challenge explained that if the struggle of peoples in the eyes of the Americans and the U.S. Administration is terrorism, then we are responsible for this. He said that the American people, who were misled by their media, would have supported us fully had they known the truth. But the American people are the victims of strong misinformation; they were persuaded that the struggle of the peoples and the support for this struggle by Libya is a terrorist action. The American people can ask for the proof; and even now, we challenge Reagan and his government to bring any proof of their allegations that Libya has practiced terrorism. The brother leader of the revolution told ABC that the U.S. citizen is a victim of Zionism in the United States, which is led by Reagan, Israel's rabid dog, who does not represent the American people; rather he represents Zionism and fights on behalf of the Israelis.

The leader of triumph and challenge declared that there are no problems between Libya and the United States; but there is a problem between the Israelis and the Arabs and Reagan wants to defend the Israelis and hit the Arabs. This means that the American people are helpless, being ruled by such a person. He pointed out that the U.S. secretary of state is a Zionist Jew and that he is utilizing the United States for the interests of his people.

The brother leader of revolution, the leader of triumph and challenge, told the American people that if the United States continues its aggression and conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people, he would be forced to form an international army numbering tens of thousands — hundreds of thousands, rather — to fight on the five continents of the world and inside the United States itself. He said: The people support me and 150 million Arab citizens and millions among the world peoples are with me. He explained that he was not talking about the Arab leaders, who do not number more than 20 and some of whom are agents and slaves of the United States, including Al-Sadat, who was killed by the Egyptian people because he was an agent of the United States and because he recognised the occupation of Arab Palestine.

The brother leader of the revolution was asked about the extent of his expection of another U.S. military attack against the Great Jamahiriyah. He answered that because the first attack took place without justification and because the man who carried it out is mad and is still in power, we expect this at any time. The leader of triumph and challenge answered a question concerning the possibility of his sitting down with the Americans to solve the problems peacefully by saying that it is possible to do so with another U.S. president, but not with Reagan; I do not respect him and I do not recognize him as a President. He is an agent for the Israelis, and when a sensible president comes, I will negotiate with him. He should represent the interests of the U.S. people, not those of the Israelis. Israel is an entity set up in the middle of the Arab homeland; what has the United States got to do with this? This is a matter between the Arabs and the Israelis. We do not want the USSR and the United States to intervene in this problem. Leave us alone with Israel to liquidate each other or to recognize each other. We are closer to each other in the end.

The leader explained, in answering a question on the chances of Libya becoming communist, by saying that the matter is a political one, not a religious one. Castro was not communist and you have turned him into one. Nicaragua is not communist now, but you will force it to become so.

Concerning the effect of the U.S. economic measures on Libya, the leader of triumph and challenge declared that the Great Jamahiriyah suffers no crisis and said that the United States is a superpower and it has huge potential and can influence people, starve them, and terrorize them. It has proved its barbarism but Libya does not suffer from any crisis.

## JANA: PARIS MATCH Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD191757 Tripoli JANA in English 1629 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Punctuation as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 15, Al Tomor 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution, leader of victory and defiance, declared that American imperialism is seeking to turn Europe into an arena of violence.

In an interview with the French magazine *Paris Match* recently the leader of the revolution pointed out that the American Administration is ready to sacrifice Europe for the defence of America. He said for this reason the Americans deployed their medium range missiles in Europe so as third world war would start in Europe thus the Europeans who are aware of this fact fear American domination.

The leader of the revolution ruled out the participation of the French Government in any future aggression which might be carried out by the American Administration against Great Jamahiriyah. He said "The first American attack was an act of evil and the whole world condemned Reagan except the American aircraft carrier Britain and the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

The leader of the revolution asserted anew that if America used its military might he will be bound to leave Libya to set up an army on international level consisting of guerrillas and commandos to destroy the American empire.

He said the American fleets, intercontinental missiles and nuclear bombs will be impotent in fighting this invisible army. Tens of thousands of secret fighters carrying the threat of danger. This is well known matter. There is no organised army able to confront a secret army. It was secret armies which always put an end to empires. This is my last warning and I will not hesitate.

The leader of victory and defiance, refuted all claims which accuse Great Jamahiriyah of terrorism. In a reply to a question by the *Paris Match*, the leader pointed out we did not carry out any terrorist act either in Europe or America but if we decided to do so there is no border unpenetrable.

Regarding a question on the stance of the Soviet Union in case of a new American attack against Libya, the leader said "This concerns the Soviet Union. Regarding the reply of the Soviet leader Gorbachev on the proposal to join Warsaw Pact, the leader of victory and defiance made clear that he called for the establishment of an anti-imperialist alliance wider and more comprehensive than Warsaw alliance and that will be achieved.

Regarding the Reykjavik summit, the leader said "It is like past summits is doomed to failure. He made clear that the Soviet Union would like to put an end to arms race while America would like to turn the whole globe into its vital sphere.

The leader added "The Americans are not interested in peace and Israeli mad dog Reagan told his friends that the summit is a historical opportunity for America to gain strategic victory over the Soviet Union and Gorbachev will one day know that he was deceived.

Regarding a question on recent bombings in the French capital Paris, the leader of victory and defiance said "I have conveyed my regret to the French Government on the victims of this acts. I was astonished at the wave of violence which France experienced I do not know what France has done to have become a scene of these acts. Perhaps there are things which we do not know. The reason for that is that France is embroiled in the conflict in the Arab region also France and other European countries in Europe are training terrorist groups and the countries of that region have their terrorist groups. This transfered the violence of that region to European soil. This violence will not end as long as the Arab-Zionist conflict is not resolved.

On the statements of the French prime minister before the General Assembly in the United Nations in which he accused Great Jamahiriyah as the cause of disturbance of stability in Chad, the leader of the revolution declared anew that France is responsible for the unstability in Chad. He said "France must withdraw its forces from there and France was responsible for undermining the stability of many African countries. France organised coups in Central Africa, Chad, Congo, Guinea and Niger and in general all French colonies suffered and may suffer coups sponsered by France which would like to have specific regimes. Even if the stability of one country is sacrificed we oppose that. If a French soldier enters Chad we will enter Chad. If France entered the battle in Chad we will enter battle there. We are the nearest to help secure the peace and stability in Chad.

The leader of the revolution declared anew that Great Jamahiriyah is against the division of Chad. He said the legitimacy lies in the provisional Government of National Unity and the existing regime in Ndjamena is illegal regime. It is a minority regime protected by France and there is no government in Ndjamena.

The leader of the revolution, victory and defiance, asserted that the crusaders' hatred towards the Arabs is being born again in the west it is a permanent hatred revived by the alliance with the Zionist enemy. He said "We must make that clear to the whole world and expose the existence of this racist alliance against Islam and the Arabs.

The leader added that the crusaders' war has not ended and the crusaders' onslaught is a tragedy to human civilisation. We thought that the West went beyond the level of religious fanaticism and racial hatred but here it is starting that again.

On a question by the magazine *Paris Match* on American plots against Great Jamahiriyah, the leader replied "The American Administration trained terrorists and got them into Libya and that happened in 1984. We found them in a building manufacturing explosives and preparing attacks and I know that the West and America continue to train terrorists to get them to Libya. The West is guilty of official terrorism towards Libya and Syria. The terrorists who carried out attacks against civilians in Syria were trained in the West and they are at present in West

Germany and the American aircraft carrier — Britain.

The leader of the revolution reaffirmed that the great Al Fatih revolution is a national and international revolution and that he is leaving this revolution without a position. He told the correspondent of *Paris Match* this is one thing you do not understand, I have no official position this is a Jamahiriyah and not a republic. I am leading the Libyan Arab people. The whole Libyan Arab people is behind me and this makes me stronger than ever.

### JANA: Delegate Addresses World Peace Congress

*LD200452 Tripoli JANA in English 1705 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Copenhagen, Al-Tomor 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The delegation of Great Jamahiriya to the World Peace Conference held at present in Copenhagen urged all peace-loving peoples to stand in the face of state terrorism being practiced by American imperialism against peoples opposing its colonial policy.

Furthermore the delegation urged progressive forces to declare collective struggle against the threat of terrorism being conducted by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against progressive peoples and liberation movements fighting for their freedom.

### AL-JAMAHIRIYAH Cited on Coast Fortifications

*LD171901 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, Al Tomor 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency – Al-Jamahiriya* weekly newspaper published by Great Jamahiriya's revolution committees highlighted in its current issue out this morning, in reporting and in photographs, the reception of the vanguards of the armed people to the leader of victory and defiance during his inspection visit to the work being carried out on the fortifications and reinforcements along the Libyan Arab coast.

The newspaper said "people's masses have declared the end of submission era and the time of imperialist bases to teach the greedy enemy lessons in the arts of wars similar to the lessons the Libyan Arab people taught in the past in Al Qirdhabiah battle of 1915, enemy's defeat in 1805 in Darnah and their 1986 defeat in the Gulf of Sidra".

The paper pointed out that the fortification of the Libyan Arab coast is a preparation for the big battle, the decisive battle between the steadfast desert and the cowardly fleets.

*Al-Jamahiriyah* said: "The vanguards of the armed people actually chant slogans to make the song of defiance the masses loudly chant: "In salvation of the homeland, we will be your soldiers to fortify your coast". They chant, hands carrying spades and shovels beside the barbed wire and mines that will burn the enemy."

## MAURITANIA

### President Receives Senegalese Foreign Minister

*LD180934 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, this evening received Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall.

After the meeting, which was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ibrahima Fall gave our correspondent (Deh Ould Abdi) a statement at the beginning of which he expressed his satisfaction with President Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya's decision to receive him immediately on his arrival. He pointed out that this measure represents a special privilege granted by the president to the Senegalese people and a high appreciation of President Abdou Diouf.

He pointed out that the message which he conveyed to the head of state as the chairman of the West African economic group and the treaty of nonaggression and cooperation in the field of defense concerns regional cooperation between the two countries and their bilateral cooperation.

The Senegalese foreign minister arrived in Nouakchott this evening, where he was received at the airport by Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih. [passage omitted]

### Holds Talks, Departs

*LD182302 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall left the capital this evening after a short visit to our country. He was received by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [MCNS], when he handed over a message from his brother and friend President Abdou Diouf.

The Senegalese minister held a working session with Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the MCNS and minister of foreign afffairs and cooperation, this morning.

Ibrahimi Fall summed up the outcome of the talks he held during his visit to the station's correspondent, saying that he had briefed the national press of his meeting with the head of state immediately after his arrival in Mauritania and expressed his full appreciation to the president for the good treatment accorded to him. Concerning the talks he held with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Ibrahimi Fall said that they had reviewed the multilateral cooperation between the two countries. The fruitful cooperation, he said, focuses on various fields, particularly the movement of people and their stay, and the population's relationships on both sides of the river, in addition to the economic, social, and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

He stressed that he also reviewed with Col Ould Minnih questions of regional cooperation and current international issues. He stressed that they reviewed these question in depth and stressed the identical views of Mauritania and Senegal and their determination to bolster their bilateral cooperation in the various fields. The Senegalese foreign minister was seen off by Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the MCNS and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and senior officials.

## SUDAN

### Al-Mahdi Interviewed on Debts, Rebels

*LD171745 Kuwait KUNA in English 1553 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[By Hosni Emam]

[Text] London, Oct 17 (KUNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al Sadiq al-Mahdi said here Friday that his country intends to make a review of its huge foreign debts and will commit itself only to the legal parts of those debts.

In an interview with *Kuwait News Agency* Al-Mahdi, who is currently on a visit to Britain, said Sudan is at present making wide-ranging contacts to convince the debtors of the conditions of those debts which had been given to an illegitimate government "Therefore we hope that democratic Sudan will not bear repaying the dictatorship debts."

Al-Mahdi called for alleviating those debts "through freezing and cancellation" pointing out that Canada, Italy and Holland have agreed to do so.

The Sudanese premier emphasized that Sudan is only committed to "the (?part) of the debts that is legally binding, and that repaying of debts should be carried out in a way that does not lead to the deprivation of our people, but to allocate a specific precentage of the value of our exports for annual repayment of debts."

Al-Mahdi pointed to the short-term reforms carried out by his government with the aim of offsetting the budget deficit, and to increase the agricultural and industrial production, in addition to the banking reforms that aim at restoring confidence in the Sudanese economy.

The Sudanese Government is at present preparing for a long-term plan for salvaging the Sudanese economy, that is due to be implemented as of next year, Al-Mahdi disclosed.

On the negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Al-Mahdi said it was agreed that an IMF delegation makes a visit to Sudan to discuss details of the Sudanese plan and expressed optimism that this will organize Sudan's relations with the international fund and restore confidence in the Sudanese economy.

He also disclosed that Sudan is currently preparing for holding a conference for investors to discuss problems and obstacles facing them in the country.

On his country's economic and political relations with the U.S. and the West in general, Al-Mahdi said Sudan is a democratic country that is working in all fields for just peace and is adopting a non-biased stance in the international struggle.

Answering a question on the problem of southern Sudan, Al-Mahdi emphasized that there is no reason for real differences, adding that the negotiations with the rebel leader John Garang had been very successful and an agreement on a ceasefire had been on its way to be declared but was blocked by the downing of the Sudanese civilian airplane by the rebels.

The Sudanese premier expressed belief that the majority of the southern Sudanese are not supporting Garang movement, and with those people "we can start direct negotiations to discuss main problems which are religion, policy, Arab and African belonging and just participation in the authority then the fair distribution of wealth."

Al-Mahdi expressed belief that a settlement for those issues could be realized and accused Ethiopia of directly extending material, political, and military support for the rebels in the South.

The rebel movement in south Sudan was originally created as a external regional answer "to the Sudanese-Egyptian axis by the Libyan-Ethiopian-South Yemeni axis."

After former President Ja'far Numayri was toppled, and after Sudan has abandoned the policies of axes for good, and adhered to the policy of good neighborly relations, Libya and South Yemen stopped supporting the rebel movement, but the Ethiopian factor is still very strong.

He added that no serious negotiations with Garang are possible unless the Ethiopian control on his movement is over the Addis Ababa allows him to negotiate. [sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi called on the Sudan Liberation Movement, led by Garang, to abandon terrorism, such as downing civilian airplanes and exposing the lives of civilians to danger so that they can take part in the national constitutional conference in Sudan.

Mahdi said he is optimistic that the problem of southern Sudan can be solved because all Sudanese political forces agree on a peaceful settlement, and because the big southern political forces, which do not agree with Garang, are ready to join that settlement.

Al-Mahdi denied that Egyptian or Libyan forces are currently in Sudan, saying "I have no knowledge about presence of foreign troops in Sudan."

He also said that he will visit Tehran soon in the framework of bilateral relations and not that of the war betwen Iraq and Iran."

The premier added that the final date of that visit has not been set yet, but he is hoping it will take place next November.

He called for an end to the Gulf war "but how to reach that objective is an issue that I don't want to speak about before sufficient preparations."

On relations between Sudan and Egypt and the demand to hand Numayri back to Khartoum, Al-Mahdi said this issue was not set as a condition for relations with Egypt, but affirmed that the Sudanese people are demanding the extradition of Numayri to face trial "and we hope the Egyptian authorities will respect that wish."

Al-Mahdi held a press conference later today and spoke on similar topics and the results of his visit to Britain, which started Monday and will come to a close this weekend.

### Al-Mahdi on Cancellation of Islamic Laws, Rebels

*JN181852 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] London 18 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has affirmed that his government will cancel the Islamic laws imposed by deposed President Numayri in September 1983, adding that these laws will be replaced by other laws acceptable to all sides. This came during his meeting with the Sudanese community and students in the United Kingdom at the Sudanese Embassy in London last night. During the meeting, the prime minister also reviewed the political situation in the country, foreign policy issues, economic issues, the refugees problem, and the rebellion in southern Sudan.

The prime minister announced that his government will resort to military, security, political, and diplomatic solutions until it makes sure the rebel movement has freed itself from foreign influence or proves that it deserves to be talked to. The meeting was attended by the ministers of labor and finance, the Sudanese ambassador in London and the embassy staff, the prime minister's accompanying delegation, and a large number of members of the Sudanese community in the United Kingdom. It was also attended by Attorney General 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih, who arrived in London from Saudi Arabia on 16 October for treatment after he was hurt in a car accident there. He was reported to be in a good condition.

### Al-Mirghani on Egyptian, Libyan Ties, South

*JN191547 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 17*

[Interview with Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's Council of State, by Babakir Hasan Makki in Khartoum — date not given]

[Text] [Makki] Do you feel that Sudan's democratic system is strong enough so that it will be difficult for another military coup to occur?

[Al-Mirghani] The Sudanese people and their valiant Armed Forces — which are an indivisible part of the people — love freedom and democracy and are anxious to preserve them. The May autocratic period was a harsh experience from which the Sudanese people and Armed Forces have emerged with a greater determination to preserve democracy and democratic aims.

I believe that of all political activities a sound practice of democracy safeguards the success and consolidation of Sudan's third democratic experience, and strengthens the Sudanese people's march toward the achievement of their objectives and aspirations for a free and honorable life.

[Makki] How do you reconcile your rapprochement with Libya and your special relations with Egypt — in view of the fact that the Cairo and Tripoli governments are more hostile to each other than at any time in the past?

[Al-Mirghani] Sudan's external relations are founded on clear bases, namely good-neighborliness, noninterference in the affairs of others, and shunning international axes and alliances. Thus we in Sudan are masters of our own will. We make our own political decisions; they are not imposed on us. On such a basis our relations with fraternal Egypt are good, and our relations with fraternal libya are also good.

As I have said, we do not interfere in the affairs of others. Similarly, we do not allow others to interfere in our affairs.

[Makki] You try hard to avoid directly accusing Ethiopia of supporting the mutiny, although the signs are that John Garang's movement springs from Ethiopia?

[Al-Mirghani] We are anxious to maintain good relations with our neighbors on the condition that they do not interfere in our internal affairs. Ethiopian officials have denied that they support John Garang's movement, and we hope that Ethiopia will not in fact support that movement. The issue of southern Sudan is an internal affair and the Sudanese people are capable of solving it peacefully through dialogue and peace.

[Makki] There are those who say that Sudan could annoy Ethiopia a great deal by opening its eastern border to the Eritrean fronts so that they can fight the Ethiopian regime?

[Al-Mirghani] I have said to you that we do not believe in interfering in the affairs of others. We are not trustees for anyone. Equally, we do not accept that anyone should be a trustee over us.

As we are anxious to maintain good relations with our neighbors, we do not allow any of the groups opposed to the neighboring states to use Sudanese territory in any military or political action opposed to that country be it Ethiopia, Uganda, or any other neighboring country. Moreover, we believe that differences should be resolved through peaceful means and not by war, through dialogue and not violence — particularly since we have the experience of what is happening in southern Sudan.

[Makki] Following your resumption of relations with the Soviet Union do you intend to equip the Sudanese Armed Forces with Soviet arms? How great is the support you expect in that regard?

[Al-Mirghani] There is no doubt that in light of its clear and open foreign policy, Sudan opens the door for joint cooperation, friendship, and fraternity with all states. Our doors are not closed to anyone — except to those who want to deprive us of our will and our right to make our decisions.

Therefore, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sudan in this field is a natural result of our foreign policy that aims to have balanced, good relations with everyone.

[Makki] Do you not believe that relations with the United States have been cool since the former regime was overthrown? If the answer is negative, what do you expect from the United States in the coming period?

[Al-Mirghani] Our relations with the United States are good. We expect they will develop further in all fields to serve our joint interests, particularly since our foreign policy is clear, and, consequently, we maintain good relations with everyone. We are very anxious to preserve such a situation.

[Makki] What is your view of the GCC experiment, and what is the aid received by Sudan from all the GCC states?

[Al-Mirghani] I believe that the GCC is a pioneering and very useful experience. There is a pressing need for such an experiment in our world today because it is the first step toward the achievement of total Arab unity. We are watching with admiration the GCC experiment which has completed the stage of establishment and entered the stage of serious work that serves the Arab people in the GCC states.

The GCC experiment is a pioneering and very successful experiment because it is appropriate for the present historic circumstances of our Arab nation and is proceeding toward a future with wide horizons.

Sudan's relations with the GCC states are very good and fruitful. They have assisted Sudan in all fields. We look to further joint work and cooperation in the future, God willing.

[Makki] What will your stand be if it emerges that the resolution of the southern Sudan problem is connected with the suspension of the Islamic laws and the return to the secular constitution?

[Al-Mirghani] The southern problem began with the presence of imperialism in Sudan prior to its independence. It continued throughout the 30 years of national rule flucutating between conflict and differences in view. There were conflicting decisions and attempts to impose solutions from above, solutions that were far removed from the grassroots. No suitable solution to the problem was reached. The problem existed before the enactment of the September 1982 Islamic laws.

In my view, the resolution of the southern problem is through democratic dialogue, first by the suspension of acts of violence so that all the citizens of Sudan — northerners and southerners — can sit down together and lay down the bases for restoring stability to southern Sudan.

### 'Arafat Arrives on Official Visit 18 Oct

*JN181809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in the country at 1620 today on an official visit during which he will meet with state officials. In a statement to SUNA, the Palestinian leader denied that the PLO has decided to move its offices in Tunis to some Arab countries, adding that there is no such plan. He also said his visit to Khartoum coincides with the conference of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers which began in Khartoum today, pointing out that Khartoum's hosting of this conference will be appreciated by the Palestinian people.

Regarding contacts between the PLO and Egypt, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian leadership has never stopped its contacts with the Egyptian officials, pointing out that he would visit Cairo when he feels that such a visit is necessary. 'Arafat was received at the airport by State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna and the PLO representative in Khartoum.

#### Confers With Al-Mirghani

*JN191551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this morning. They discussed a number of Arab and Islamic issues. 'Arafat arrived in the country yesterday afternoon. 'Arafat said the meeting stressed the need to stop the Iraq-Iran war which is causing great damage to our Arab and Islamic nation, adding that they also discussed Israel's attempts to penetrate the friendly African Continent, as well as the situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli enemy's continued aggression against the Palestinians and their Lebanese brothers.

The Palestinian leader also met with State Council members Idris al-Banna, 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, and Pacifico Lado. Al-Banna said the meeting reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and the Iraq-Iran war in particular, as well as the Gulf states' position toward the war.

### Al-Mahdi To Reopen Iranian Embassy in November

*JN171118 Khartoum SUNA in English 0948 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 17 (SUNA) — Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will reopen Sudan Embassy in Tehran during his forthcoming visit to Iran scheduled for next Nov.

The Iranian deputy charge d'affaires will leave for Tehran lately current month [as received] to follow-up preparations for reopening the embassy with the concerned authorities there.

On the other hand Secretary-General of the Iranian Red Crescent Dr. Wahid Dast [name as received] is due here today on a five-day visit during which he will meet government officials and witness the delivery of an Iranian ship loaded with food and other items donated for areas affected by famine.

### Finance Minister Returns, Makes Statement

*JN191208 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 19 (SUNA) — Sudan is to begin immediately withdrawing from the recently released U.S. assistance to Sudan. Finance Minister Bashir 'Umar said.

'Umar told (SUNA) upon arrival yesterday from London that there were no problems facing withdrawing specially after the return of the United States Agency for International Development (US AID) to Sudan.

He said his talks in U.S. and the five European countries he visited were fruitful, positive and successful and that the concerned parties had expressed their willingness to continue cooperation with Sduan.

Regarding his meetings with the officials of the International Monetary Fund, 'Umar said for the first time ever we had discussed the problems presented by the Sudan and those prepared by the fund.

He said there were several points of common understanding between Sduan and the two institutions but there were also different points of views.

The minister stated that details would be worked out during the upcoming meeting next month between Sudanese officials and a joint mission of the World Bank and the IMF.

## Reportage on Reaction to Eritrean Bomb Blast

### Mob Burns Eritrean Offices

*NC180953 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 18 (AFP) — An angry mob in the Sudanese town of Kassala burned down offices and shops belonging to refugees from the nearby Ethiopian province of Eritrea after a bombing incident in the town on Thursday, a Sudanese newspaper said here on Saturday.

The *Al-Rayah* newspaper, owned by an Islamic opposition group, also said that Sudanese officials had detained a large number of activists from Eritrean independence groups after the blast, which killed one person and injured another.

The attack, allegedly carried out by a man who was later arrested in possession of a remote-control detonation device, blew up a car in which four members of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Command (ELF) were travelling.

It is being seen as the latest episode in a feud within the ELF, which is one of several groups fighting for Eritrea to become independent from Ethiopia.

The paper said the man who was detained on suspicion of detonating the bomb, a Mr Aforky, was an Eritrean. He was caught by a women who had watched him operating the remote control device.

Immediately after the blast angry residents of Kassala called for Eritrean exiles to be banned from the town. The mob burned down all shops and offices belonging to the many Eritrean exile groups in Kassala, the paper said.

Those arrested by Sudanese security officials included Saleh Osman Sabbi, head of the ELF, and some of his aides, the paper said.

*Al-Rayah* also quoted Muhammad 'Azzaz, a spokesman for the Eritrean coordination office in Kassala, as saying that the bomb was set off "by Eritrean agents of the Ethiopian intelligence services" in order to discredit the exile groups in Sudan.

And the Khartoum daily paper *Al-Siyasah* quoted an ELF spokesman as saying that the incident was engineered by "foreign and non-Eritrean elements".

All indications pointed to Ethiopian involvement in the killings, the spokesman was quoted as saying.

### Interior Minister on Attack

*JN182012 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — The competent authorities in the Interior Ministry have taken strict security measures in the city of Kassala in the Eastern Region following the car bomb incident last Thursday that left one Eritrean dead. The security measures, which will cover all of the disputing Eritrean factions, aim to identify the perpetraters.

In a statement to the press today, Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn said that this kind of incident is not familiar to the Sudanese and described it as a crime which has nothing to do with the Sudanese people's manners and nature. He also regretted the Eritrean factions' recourse to this method, stressing that Sudan rejects being a place for the settling their scores and that by such behavior the Eritreans are sowing the seeds of differences between themselves and the Sudanese people.

It is noteworthy that a booby-trapped car was detonated by an Eritrean with a remote-control detonation device in the city of Kassala last Thursday. The blast killed one person and another died at the hospital of his wounds. Two others, one of them 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jaylani one of the leaders of the Liberation Front United Organization, managed to escape death.

### Eritrean Front Accuses Ethiopia

*JN181034 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum Oct. 18 (SUNA) — The Eritrean Liberation Front United Organization has condemned the bomb-car incident which took place in Kassala town eastern Sudan last Thursday.

A spokesman for the Front said that foreign parties were behind the incident adding that all evidences refer to Ethiopia which has been working against Sudan's unity and for spoiling the good relations between Sudan and the Eritrean people.

All leaders of the Eritrean revolutionary factions who are in Sudan were arrested following the incident, the spokesman said.

The Sudanese Government has the right to take what it sees necessary security procedures hoping that they would not be on the account of the Eritrean revolution, he concluded.

It is worth noting that an Eritrean man was killed, one seriously injured and otehr two Eritreans escaped unhurt when a bomb-car went off by a remote-control device in Kassala town last Thursday.

Investigations revealed that the incident occurred due to disputes among the Eritrean warring factions.

### Security Measures Adopted Following Blast

*JN191134 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 19 (SUNA) — Military of Interior has imposed tight security measures on all Eritrean factions in the eastern town of Kassala in the wake of a car-bomb explosion in which one Eritrean was killed.

Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn described the incident as a criminal act which does not belong to the moral and nature of the Sudanese people.

He expressed regret for the behaviour of the Eritrean factions and stressed that Sduan strongly rejects to be used for settling accounts.

He said the Eritrean are sowing seeds of differences between them and the Sudanese people by such attitude which we reject.

### Eritrean Rebel Leaders Reportedly Arrested

*JN191307 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Oct (QNA) — Sudan's Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn has confirmed the reported arrest by Sudanese security authorities of Eritrean guerrilla group leaders for blowing up a car in which some Eirtrean leaders in Kassala, eastern Sudan, were riding on 17 October. The minister said in a statement published by the Dubayy-based *Al-Bayan* today that the aim is to demonstrate that a repetition of what happened will not be allowed and that Sudan's security will not be trifled with.

He made it clear that the man who detonated the car, an Eritrean named (Afork), was arrested with the help of a Sudanese woman who saw him detonate the electronic device. The minister said 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jilani, head of the Eritrean Liberation Front — the Revolutionary Committee wing — was hurt in the incident.

Yesterday, two Sudanese newspapers reported the arrest of leaders of the Eritrean groups in the wake of the incident.

### SPLA Forces Attack Abyei Garrison 8 Oct

*EA172300 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] The SPLA units of (Mormor), (Kazuk) and Nile task forces under overall command of Lieutenant Daniel Aweid Akuot and under combat command of Captain Samuel Deng attacked the enemy garrison at Abyei on 8 October this year and killed over 43 enemy soldiers, including 1 officer whose name was not immediately known. Seventeen more enemy soldiers were also wounded in the attack.

According to our correspondent in the area the whole of the enemy garrison was taken by surprise and thrown into confusion. More than 10 of the enemy soldiers escaped during the confusion towards Aweil and many others to an unknown destination.

In another development six enemy soldiers have been killed and eight others seriously wounded in a landmine explosion between Abyei and (Muslate). The lorry on which they were traveling was completely destroyed. [passage omitted]

## TUNISIA

### Foreign Minister on Ties With PLO, Libya

*JN192114 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 10*

[Excerpts] Rabat — Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk has said that no pressures whatsoever will change his government's decision to ban the armed Palestinian presence in his country. Interviewed by *Al-Ittihad* in the Moroccan capital, he added that this decision was taken with the agreement of the Palestinian leadership 3 months before the Zionist raid on Hammam al-Shatt last year because keeping the military bases away from the field becomes harmful, ineffective, and useless as the soldier becomes accustomed to what does not conform to the cause for which he is struggling when he stays outside the field of resistance for a long time.

He added: "The decision was not implemented at that time to prevent any misunderstanding that it was adopted for fear of the Israelis. Neither the raid nor any country can influence us or our position and support of the Palestine question." Hedi Mabrouk did not deny Tunisian pressures on the PLO to prevent the entry of some Palestinian leaders or to refrain from renewing passports because this is in line with the decision that says "welcome only to the political and information leadership." [passage omitted]

He said Tunisia's relationship with the Palestine question is based on five points: First, Palestine is a daily concern for every Tunisian citizen regardless of his responsibilities or social preoccupations. Second, the Tunisian policy toward the Palestine question is a unified and steady policy, and not a policy of individuals. Third, rejection of any interference to channel Tunisian-Palestinian relations in any direction. Fourth, acceptance of the Palestinian military presence in Tunisia took place under certain circumstances which have now changed, rendering this presence useless or ineffective. Fifth, to increase support for and backing of the PLO in the diplomatic and information fields.

He added that the PLO representative in Tunis was informed that disorderly contacts with the Tunisian quarters and organs were no longer allowed and that contacts between the PLO and the concerned Tunisian quarters could only be carried out through one channel to which a Tunisian official was assigned. [passage omitted]

Regarding Libyan-Tunisian relations, the Tunisian official disclosed that meetings are being scheduled for the two countries' officials, indicating that the Libyan UN envoy embarked on a positive gesture expressing the desire to resolve all issues which caused tension in bilateral relations. He said that the Libyan Government had paid $1.5 billion out of $4.5 billion due to Tunisian Airlines at Libyan banks. [passage omitted]

### Bourguiba Receives Algeria's Ibrahimi

*LD182028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, at noon today at Carthage Palace in Tunis. Also in attendance were Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, Foreign Affairs Minister Hedi Mabrouk, Mansour Shkiri, minister attached to the president; and Ait Chalal, Algerian ambassador to Tunisia.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi handed the Tunisian head of state a message of friendship and appreciation from President Chadli Bendjedid. The talks included the development of the bilateral relations and the means to bolster cooperation between the two countries.

On the other hand, the head of Algerian diplomacy had talks with the Tunisian prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. It was learned that the subject of these talks was the development of the situation in the West and the East.

It is noteworthy that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi this morning arrived in the Tunisian capital heading an important delegation from his ministry, to participate in the work of the 86th ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### 42 Moroccans Reported Killed in 2 Attacks

*LD171959 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*1830 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Two attacks carried out by the Polisario Front resulted in 42 Moroccans being killed. The attacks took place in the Guelta Zammour sector, near Imilili.

## ETHIOPIA

### EPLF Forces Claim 25 Killed in 15 Oct Clash

*EA180419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Nakfa front — Units of the heroic EPLF forces have attacked enemy fortifications around Anseba River on the right flank of the Nakfa front. In 2 hours of fighting, starting at 1600 on 15 October, comrades took control of major enemy fortifications from (Abajegani) to (Embahra) towns. During the engagement, our combatants killed 25 and wounded 35 enemy soldiers. They also captured 13 assault rifles and large quantities of ammunition and hand grenades. After systematically passing through the fortifications, which were surrounded by enemy landmines, and carrying out a successful attack on the enemy, our comrades returned safely to base.

## TANZANIA

### Soviet Envoy Delivers Gorbachev Message

*EA182102 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, head of the external affairs Department of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee, today received on behalf of Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere a special message from the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The message, which was delivered by a special delegate, Yuriy Yukalov after the recent Reykajvik summit between President Reagan of the United States and the Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev, was on disarmament. The message was delivered to Mwalimu Wyerere in his capacity as chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi and one of the six leaders in the world who are striving for peace.

## UGANDA

### Border Security Talks With Zaire Conclude

*EA200410 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] A 13-man Ugandan delegation from Arua and Nebbi Districts has concluded a 5-day visit to Neighboring Zaire in Bunia, during which they held talks with Zairean officials on matters of bilateral interest. The visit was a follow-up of the previous meeting held at Arua and (Jegin) in Zaire last month with the purpose of evaluating the implementation of the decisions resolved earlier including border security, trade, movement of people and goods along the common border. In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, both delegations expressed satisfaction at the improved general situation along the common border.

On border trade, the two sides agreed to discourage smuggling, contrabands and illegal trade matters. They also recommended that a permanent border relations committee be set up between the two sister states to discuss and resolve border issues.

About Ugandan vehicles held in Zaire, it was agreed that a small Ugandan delegation of two or three people travel to Kisangani to inspect the several vehicles there and to recommend methods of their return. All Ugandan vehicles impounded in Bunia were officially handed over to the Ugandan delegation which had made arangements for their immediate return.

It was further resolved that a tripartite meeting including Sudan be arranged soon.

The Ugandan delegation led by the district administrator, Nebbi, Mr Tom Butime, included the district administrator of Arua, Mr (Angotu Wati), The Zairean delegation was led by a Kisangani-based governor of Upper Zaire Region, Mr (Salim Hamisi)

### Trade Talks Held With Cuban Delegation

*EA172226 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] The Cuban ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Angelo Nicolas), has paid a courtesy call on the minister without portfolio in the office of the president, now holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce, Mr Tom Rubale, at his office in Kampala. The ambassador was accompanied by a four-man trade delegation from Cuba led by Mrs (Rita Maria Wankawa), the director for sub-Sahara region at the Cuban Ministry of Trade, who yesterday arrived in Uganda for a 1-week visit.

The delegation is here to discuss with government authorities matters related to barter trade protocol between the two countries which was initiated in July this year. Under the protocol, we expect to receive manufactured goods such as sugar, salt, agricultural inputs, medical equipment and drugs in exchange for uganda produce such as beans, maize, soya beans, timber, skins, and hides.

The leader of the delegation, Mrs (Rita Maria Wankawa), disclosed that the Cuban government has 5,000 metric tons of sugar ready for immediate shipment to Uganda. The delegation is expected to meet the various ministers and department heads including other organizations who are involved in the export and import of goods into Uganda.

The minister was happy to learn that the Cubans intend to strengthen the relations further on a permanent basis and wished them a happy stay in the country. The minister also told his permanent secretary to take action so as to implement the initiated barter trade relationship with Cuba. He stressed the importance of starting immediately the movement of whatever commodities that are already agreed upon. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

# CHAD

## Goukouni Under 'House Arrest'; Wants Negotiations

*LD171651 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] It was announced yesterday that Goukouni Oueddei wanted to negotiate with Ndjamena. (Edouard Dort) [station correspondent], I believe you have managed to reach Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Union] leader:

[(Dort)] Yes, I had him on the telephone just now from Tripoli in Libya. What he told me is quite interesting, as you may judge for yourselves. Not only is the GUNT president willing to negotiate with President Hissein Habre without any preconditions. This means, and I made him make it quite clear, that he is ready to sit around a negotiations table with the president of the Chad Republic, that is, Hissein Habre. This is the first important point.

The second is that Goukouni Oueddei currently considers himself to be under house arrest in Libya. He even used the word: prisoner. He told me: I feel I am a prisoner of the Libyans. He cannot leave his home. I managed to reach him on the phone and I asked him how I had managed to speak to him on the telephone and how did it happen that his telephone had not been cut off. He told me: Try to reach me tomorrow and I believe that my telephone will be cut off then.

He condemns very, very firmly the current visit of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the CDR [Democratic Revolutionary Council] general secretary to the African countries. He believes this to be manipulation by, — he did not utter the word Libya but it is obvious that in his view he means Libya — and that it is Libya which to some extent is reportedly trying to cut the ground from under the feet of the GUNT president and this would explain his current attitude.

### Further Report

*AB171645 Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) — Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to Hissein Habre) said today that he had the feeling that he had been placed "under house arrest" by the Libyans and stated that he posed "no conditions" for a meeting with Chadian President Hissein Habre.

In an interview today with Radio France Internationale, Goukouni Oueddei added: "I am even afraid I am a prisoner and I fear that as of tomorrow, my telephone might be cut off." "I think I will not be able to leave Libya: Furthermore, I have no intention of attempting to do so," he stated.

The GUNT president specified that the Chadian community in Libya which supports the GUNT, is also unable to leave Libyan territory. He, however, expressed the feeling that his detention in Tripoli must not "hinder the establishment of contacts and the holding of negotiations." "If I should be forced to stay there," he said, "I have men of confidence outside of Libya who can conduct discussions on my behalf and make the necessary decisions."

"Similarly," he added, "there are people in place in Chad who can make decisions, but I am no longer in contact with them personally."

The GUNT president deplored the fighting in Fada (northern Chad) which opposed in August, and then in October, his troops to those of the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Acheikh Ibn Oumar. He feels that the latter "is being manipulated by a foreign power which seeks the partition of Chad."

When asked if he feared for his life, Goukouni Oueddei replied: "I am old, I have seen a lot."

## Ambassador Terms Goukouni Statement 'Important'

*AB171659 Paris AFP in French 1606 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) — Chadian ambassador to Paris Ahmad Allam-Mi today described as "important" the declaration made by Goukouni Oueddei that he believed himself to be a prisoner of the Libyans and was ready to hold talks, without conditions, with Chadian head of state Hissein Habre.

"The Chadian Government will certainly pay attention to the declaration since it remains fully determined to negotiate with its opposition, including Goukouni Oueddei," he told AFP.

"President Hissein Habre," the ambassador recalled, "has already said that he was prepared to welcome Mr Goukouni to Chad and to hold a dialogue with him." Furthermore, he continued, "measures are being taken to welcome Mr Goukouni's supporters who have dissociated themselves from the Libyan occupation. No later than yesterday, about 20 of them reported to the outposts of the Chadian Government forces."

"We are not surprised by the news that Goukouni is not free. This also goes for all the Chadians who are in Libya. Mr Goukouni is now reaping the fruit of what he has sown," Mr Allam-Mi added.

## Government Poses Conditions for Talks With Goukouni

*AB171607 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 Oct (AFP) — Before Goukouni seeks any negotiation with the Chadian Government, he must clearly denounce the occupation of northern Chad by Libya and dissociate himself publicly from that country. This view was expressed this morning by Moumine Togoi, Chadian secretary of state in the Presidency in charge of information and orientation.

Reacting first to the communique of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to President Hissein Habre) which announced the movement's readiness to open negotiations with the "Ndjamena group," Mr Togoi told AFP that he deemed it necessary for Goukouni to "denounce Libya publicly and to dissociate himself from that country which has occupied half of the Chadian national territory."

"History cannot be repeated; let Goukouni admit that he is wrong and that he has done too much harm to the Chadian people and let him join his brother and his president, Hissein Habre, so that they will together turn their arms toward Libya, the number one enemy of Chad," Mr Togoi explained.

According to the Chadian official, who called on the GUNT leader to give "proof of his sincerity," there is no personal problem between President Habre and Goukouni." [no opening quote as received]

According to Mr Togoi, who argues that the GUNT communique is "all eyewash on the part of the Libyans," there is "not a group in Ndjamena, but a government," that of President Habre.

"If Goukouni is free (...), the road to Chad is open to him," he further said, adding that in recognizing his "mistakes," Mr Goukouni would prove his nationalism.

The Chadian press has not mentioned the GUNT's offer and limited itself today to announcing that sporadic fighting was continuing at Fada in northern Chad.

## Kamougue Says GUNT 'Dead'; Goukouni Not President

*AB171538 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
*1230 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] An ex-member of the GUNT has reacted to the movement's offer for talks with the Ndjamena government. The member, Abdelkader Kamougue, former vice president of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT, believes that the offer is nothing more than an advance by a movement that no longer exists. This reaction is similar to that of the Chadian ambassador to Paris, Ahmad Allam-Mi, who granted an exclusive interview to us yesterday. The ambassador expressed the belief that the GUNT's appeal was a phony offer. But let us go back to Colonel Kamougue who [name indistinct] interviewed in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of Congo.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] I believe that Goukouni Oueddei has made advances to Hissein Habre under present conditions because he has been instructed where to go for negotiations, namely to Kalait. He can go there alone, as an individual. We believe that after his disappointment in the wake of my press conference on 17 June in Paris and my appeal to other faction leaders — an appeal that has been heeded — I will say that Goukouni can only refer to a ghost GUNT. The GUNT has fallen to pieces. There are other attempts at achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Chadian problem. The attempts are being made by those who have left the GUNT. Consequently, Goukouni can only speak on his own behalf, as an individual, and not as the leader of a so-called GUNT.

[Reporter] But Col Kamougue, even if Mr Goukouni joins [changes thought] apparently wants to make advances to Mr Habre, as you have said yourself, this is another victory for the latter.

[Kamougue] But if Goukouni has now realized that the solution to the Chadian crisis is absolutely conditional upon a dialogue with the Ndjamena group, let him say so. All the better. We simply regret that he has caused a delay because he was the only one to reject the Loubomo meeting; the public must keep this in mind. The other members were ready to go to Loubomo; but Goukouni was against this.

[Reporter] Well now, is the GUNT really dead or not?

[Kamougue] Certainly the GUNT is really dead, and I would like newsmen to stop speaking of Goukouni as the GUNT's president; if they say ex-president, I would understand. This is because the consensus which gave birth to the GUNT had led to the appointment of Goukouni and Kamougue. And since Kamougue has left, the consensus has lost its validity. Consequently, the whole thing, including the Lagos accord, ceases to be valid. Therefore, there no longer exists a GUNT. People should no longer refer to the GUNT. [end recording]

## Chadian Socialist Union Hails GUNT Proposal

*AB181230 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
*1830 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The first reaction to Goukouni Oueddei's call for negotiations with Ndjamena is that of Kula Malat, representative of the Chadian Socialist Union [UST] in France, who considers the GUNT leader's stand to be the result of the current crisis within the Chadian opposition.

[Begin recording] [Malat] The position of the Chadian opposition is becoming increasingly difficult, especially in the face of Libyan intrasigence over seeking a solution to the Chadian crisis. This is the reason why our organization entered into contact with the Ndjamena government last August, through the intermediary of His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon. At that time we were already suspicious of Libya's real motives in the Chadian conflict. The objectives of the Chadian opposition and that of Libya are quite different. The leader of the opposition himself has just proved this in a remarkable way. The only solution, therefore, is to pursue reconciliation with the Ndjamena government, and to this end the Ndjamena government must deploy every possible means or action at its disposal to unite all Chadians.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Malat, do you approve of Goukouni Oueddei's proposal to the Chadian Government?

[Malat] It is indeed a very important development because it has ended a major problem: that of removing obstacles to reconciliation in Chad. Goukouni has just recognized the legality of the Ndjamena government, something the UST did as soon as it was created. We are therefore of the opinion that henceforth there are no more obstacles to the reunification of our country. The only remaining problem today is that of uniting Chadians, reuniting Chad, and seriously tackling the problem of terrotorial integrity. It is absolutely necessary for Chad, which is faced with a very serious economic and social crisis, to see an end to the war, and for Chadians to reunite.

[Reporter] There is increased talk about a meeting between the various opposition factions under the auspices of Acheikh Ibn Oumar in Cotonou, Benin. Could you enlighten us on this issue?

[Malat] As you are aware, this is neither the first nor the last GUNT meeting; I believe it is the 10th so far, and personally I can forsee an 11th meeting. It is quite futile to try reuniting the opposition and patching up the various factions. The GUNT can no longer exist in its present state. The agreements setting up the GUNT are now obsolete, so it is useless keeping the GUNT alive indefinitely. Our people are faced with a real problem, which is that of reuniting our country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### CDR Faction Dismisses Goukouni 'Prisoner' Claim

*AB181245 Paris AFP in French 2019 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) — A representative of the Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR], told AFP in Paris on Friday evening that Goukouni Oueddei's claim that he was a Libyan "prisoner" is one "of Libya's attempts to restore its image before the French-African summit in Lome." Issaka Anaime, who presented himself as a close associate of the CDR secretary general, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, believed that "Goukouni Oueddei's words were binding on him alone." "Goukouni Oueddei," he said, "is an isolated man within the GUNT coalition." "Goukouni Oueddei," he added, "is no longer significant."

### Faction Leader on Possible Talks With Habre

*LD200053 Paris Domestic Service in French*
*1245 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Follow-up to the Chad affair: After the statements to Radio France International by Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT President — who, I remind you, said he had been put under house arrest by the Libyans, and was offering to negotiate with President Hissein Habre without preconditions — it is the turn of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the head of the CDR, to react to this statement. Steven Smith managed to contact him by telephone in Brazzaville, the latest stage in his African tour:

[Begin Ibn Oumar recording] If Hissein Habre does not set any preconditions, we will not set any. But if he sets preconditions, then we, (?naturally), will be obliged to consider the matter. Secondly, we place our trust in the mediation undertaken by the fraternal countries, and within the framework of the OAU, to reach the necessary compromises and (?concessions). I do not want to indulge in one-upmanship, but everyone knows that we in the CDR for years have publicly stated — also in the internal meetings of the GUNT — that we have to find a political solution to the Chad problem, since no Chad official can indefinitely put up with the perpetuation of this ridiculous war. A political solution naturally means talks involving the various [word indistinct], but this has to be on an organized, well thought out, solid basis, not whims or last-minute maneuvers, as was the case with Goukouni. Even if tomorrow former President Goukouni were to find himself — it seems to me that is rather unlikely — but if he were to find himself [words indistinct], basically, this would not change anything. [end recording]

Mr Goukouni Oueddei's chief executive assistant, Mr (Kailan Ahmat), contacted us this morning to tell us that following the interview given by the GUNT president to us, all communications with President Oueddei in Tripoli have been cut off, and that his residence is surrounded by armored cars. He says that an order was given to the Libyan troops 72 hours ago to attack and put out of action National Liberation Army troops on Chad territory. The Political Bureau of the Chad Democratic National Union, which groups together several GUNT factions has, for its part, just launched an appeal for the unity of the movement.

### FAP Approves of Goukouni's Negotiation Overtures

*AB181906 Paris AFP in French 0016 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (AFP) — The People's Armed Forces, (FAP), the politico-military group headed by Goukouni Oueddei, on the evening of 17 October, expressed satisfaction with Goukouni's declaration that he is ready to negotiate with Chadian head of state Hissein Habre. "The declarations of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed group opposed to the Ndjamena government) have an important bearing on the future of the country," Mr Maina Sahanaye, FAP representative in France, told AFP in Paris. "We think that we are thereby tackling a decisive turning point towards peace, national reconciliation, and a great accommodation among Chadians," he said.

After stating that the term, national reconciliation, had become for "many speculators and ruffians, a "meaningless cliche," Mr Maina Sahanaye emphasized what he called the "danger of the contemptible Libyan ambitions." He called on Chadians to put aside their rancor, adding, "We are determined to do everything within our means to achieve our aim which is to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of Chad. All the maneuvers of intimidation and manipulation, Libyan or otherwise, will not be accepted," he concluded.

### Libyan Forces Reportedly Attack Goukouni Supporters

*AB191817 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) — Libyan troops backed by aircraft are reported to have begun an action in the northern region of Chad against fighters of Goukouni Oueddei, it was learned on Sunday evening from Chadian circles in Paris. The aerial bombings were conducted indiscriminately against the civilian population as well as military targets, the same sources added.

Chadian circles stated that the Libyans — who Goukouni Oueddei said on Friday were holding him "prisoner" — have embarked upon the task of neutralizing supporters of Goukouni Oueddei, either by eliminating them if they resist or by disarming them and forcibly drafting them into the units under their control.

Kailam Hamet, Goukouni Oueddei's chief of staff who is currently in Paris, called on the "the friends of GUNT" and the international community to denounce "the systematic genocide organized by the Libyans in the GUNT-controlled areas in northern Chad." In a communique to AFP, he called on these friends to see to the "fate of Goukouni Oueddei, members of his government, and thousands of Chadians working in Libya."

"All telephone links of President Goukouni Oueddei and his close aides have been cut, his residence is surrounded by Libyan armored cars, his Chadian visitors are systematically arrested," Mr Kailan added. He urged fighters of the National Liberation Army (ANL, the GUNT'S army) to "resist the Libyan invader to the last man," and called on Chadians from all political affiliations to assume their historic responsibilities."

According to Maina Sahanaye, representative of the People's Armed Forces (FAP, a faction headed by Goukouni Oueddei), what is happening now "is aimed at isolating the GUNT president from his troops, from his rear bases, and from his people in order to enable the pro-Libyan factions of Acheikh Ibn Oumar to assemble a sort of lobby" in the pay of Libya.

Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), is currently on a tour around Africa to try and gather all the factions that have broken away from the GUNT.

### Party Communique Condemns Libyan Genocide

*AB172026 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Communique of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR, read by its executive secretary, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Gouara Lassou, in Ndjamena radio studios; live]

[Text] The Central Committee met at an extraordinary session on 17 October, 1986. After thoroughly analyzing the situation prevailing in the part of our country occupied by Libya, where the Libyan Army is conducting a systematic genocide against the defenseless civilian population, women, children, and elderly, especially in the localities of Fada, Faya, Mourou, Ougoui; and the destruction of the livestock, fauna, and flora as well as all traces of Chadian identity; the UNIR Central Committee firmly condemns, with all its force, these barbaric acts committed by the expansionist regime of Al-Qadhdhafi against Chad in general, and the population of the occupied zone in particular.

Secondly, it reaffirms its unflinching support for the population of the occupied zone, and exhorts it to continue the resistance against the enemy in every way.

Thirdly, it asks the Chadian people to remain mobilized and vigilant, with a view to facing up to this disturbing situation.

Fourthly, it reaffirms it's support for the founding chairman of the UNIR, president of the Republic, in pursuing and bringing to a successful end the policy of national reconciliation, so that all the sons of Chad will unite to meet the Libyan challenge which is threatening the existence of our country.

Fifthly, it takes international opinion as a witness, and makes an urgent appeal to the United Nations, the OAU, as well as the humanitarian organizations, to accept responsibility in the face of this barbaric genocide.

Sixthly, it requests all peace-loving, justice- and freedom-seeking countries to support the efforts of the Chadian people towards the recovery of their inalienable rights.

## ZAIRE

### New Ambassador Presents Credentials in Moscow

*AB171230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0850 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 October (AZAP) — Citizen Kimasi Matuiku Basaula, the new Zairian ambassador to the Soviet Union, on 11 October in Moscow presented his credentials to Mr Gilashvili, vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the State of Georgia.

On this occasion, the vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet expressed satisfaction about the state of the relations between the Soviet Union and Zaire. After expressing the Soviet Government's wish to intensify its relations, especially in the economic field, he called on both countries to work for disarmament and the well-being of peoples.

Speaking earlier, Ambassador Kimasi stressed Zaire's policy of cooperation with all countries in the world, of neither discrimination nor preference for any particular country, and of mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and political and economic options. After affirming that all the conditions have now been achieved for the development of Zaire's natural and human resources thanks to the peace resulting from Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's wise policy, Ambassador Kimasi stated that Zaire was prepared to develop and intensify the mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries by reactivating economic and trade relations.

### Military Cooperation With FRG To Be Reactivated

*AB171050 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0845 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 October (AZAP) — Lieutenant General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, returned to Kinshasa on Thursday following a 3-day visit to West Germany within the framework of the reactivation of the German-Zairian military cooperation established since 1978. According to the Department of National Defense and Veterans Affairs which announced this in a communique, Gen Likulia visited notably the "Dornier" enterprise which comprises a group of (?organizations) specialized in aeronautics as well as the school of signals and electronics at Feldafring in the south of the country.

At this establishment, he watched a demonstration of a simulated land attack and an air [words indistinct] on the Alps. He was very much impressed by the quality of the training given to German soldiers, even in difficult climatic conditions. The communique also states that this visit enabled both countries to review their cooperation which has centered so far on aid in equipment, and to increase the number of Zairian trainees in Zairian schools and universities. [sentence as received]

## GHANA

### 'Alien' Muslim Gangs Attack City Council Offices

*AB172059 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*2000 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Leaders of the Muslim community in Accra today met a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Brigadier Mensah-Wood, at the Military Academy and Training School at Teshie over plans to demolish the central mosque. Those at the meeting were the acting inspector general of police, (Mr C.K. Dewornu); the national chief imam, (Alhaji Abbas); the imam in charge of the central mosque, (Chief Terephino Buamah); and the chairman of the Accra City Council, Mr Enoch Mensah. It was agreed that the mosque be demolished to make way for the construction of a 2-story car park at the Rawlings Park.

A delegation of the Council of Muslim Chiefs later called on the chairman of the PNDC, Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. He told the delegation that although the decision to demolish the mosque and its attendant feelings are sad, it is also true that the location of the mosque is not too good. In addition, the mosque is being defiled. According to Chairman Rawlings, it is necessary that a more respectable place is found so that prayers can go on in a peaceful atmosphere. And he assured the delegation that such a site would be within the city.

The chairman of the city council disclosed that the Muslim leaders had been shown three sites from which to select one for a new mosque. He said it was decided at the meeting with Brigadier Mensah-Wood that Muslims still occupying the mosque should leave by 2 pm today. But the leaders asked to be allowed to hold prayers today and vacate the mosque by 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. At this point, Chairman Rawlings said the Muslims should be allowed today and tomorrow to move valuable religious items out of the mosque. The vice chairman of the Council of Muslim Chiefs, (Alhaji Ali Kadri English), assured Chairman Rawlings that the chiefs and imams would inform their people that the decision is in their interest and that of the city. (Alhaji English) was happy that the impasse has been peacefully solved. At the end of the meeting, prayers were said for the unity of the nation, its well-being, as well as the well-being of the leadership of the revolution.

An official statement said in spite of the agreement and subsequent assurances of the Muslim delegation, it has been learned that shortly after the meeting, a gang, claiming to represent Muslim worshippers at the controversial mosque, attacked the offices of the Accra City Council and caused considerable damage to state property. Most of those known to have instigated the acts of hooliganism are alien Muslims who operate from the Cow Lane and Zongo Lane [two predominantly Muslim areas in Accra]. Reports coming in show that the gang, which attacked the council offices, were armed with cutlasses, and other offensive weapons.

Meanwhile, the police have warned that they would deal drastically with anyone caught indulging in acts of vandalism.

### Accra Central Mosque Demolished To Build Car Park

*AB181424 Accra Domestic Service in English*
*1300 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] The central mosque at Makola, in Accra, was demolished this morning as part of plans to develop the Rawlings Park into a modern 2-story car park. The demolition exercise was undertaken by the construction firm, Construction Pioneers, on behalf of city council authorities. As early as 0600, a special detachment of the police had to cordon off the area to ensure peace. The demolition itself took only 30 minutes, and thousands of people cheered as bulldozers moved in to do the job.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Greater Accra Regional Secretary Mrs Selina Taylor, said it is never the intention of the government to attack any religion. She said the Accra City Council will work hard to bring sanity to bear in the central part of Accra. Mrs Taylor described the demolition of the mosque as an end to the nefarious activities of alien Muslims. The chairman of the Accra City Council, Mr E.T. Mensah said by the demolition of the mosque, legality has overcome anarchy. The council, he added, has enforced a planning law.

Yesterday the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and other government leaders had talks with Muslim community leaders in Accra and agreed on the demolition. In the past few days, some members of the Muslim community, opposed the demolition exercise for parochial reasons.

## IVORY COAST

### Five Arab States Affected by Break in Relations

*AB192249 Paris AFP in French 2225 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 19 Oct (AFP) — The decision of the Arab League Council to break off diplomatic and economic relations with the Ivory Coast affects five Arab member-states of the League represented in Abidjan: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, and Mauritania, it was stressed in the Ivorian capital.

Egypt, which is not a member of the Arab League, is not affected by this decision — which will only be announced officially in Tunis Sunday night [19 Oct]. This decision has surprised diplomatic circles in Abidjan, where the "days of peace" have just been held for 4 days. [passage omitted]

## MALI

### 'Illegal' Malians Expelled by France Arrive in Bamako

*AB192039 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Bamako, Oct 19 (AFP) — The 101 Malians expelled by France as illegal immigrants arrived here late Saturday without incident.

They dispersed to their homes, and the local police were not involved, a French diplomatic source said.

The Malians, rounded up in the Paris area, were flown out on an (?airlift) chartered by the French authorities. Frontier police said three-quarters of them had been involved in drug smuggling, while others had ignored court orders to leave the country.

In Paris the office of Minister for Security Robert Pandraud said all those expelled were illegal immigrants. They had been deported under a law passed last September 9 giving power to the administrative authorities to expel people, without passing through the courts.

Mr. Pandraud's office said the flight had taken place without incident and under normal international air transport conditions, though "usual security measures" had been taken at the time of boarding with regard to five passengers who did not want to leave.

The Malians had been served drinks and a meal by hostesses during their flight, the statement added.

Witnesses said several of the Malians were forcibly taken aboard after protesting that they would be victims of repression if they returned to Mali.

One witness said they were all held in their seats, some by handcuffs and others by chains round their ankles. Three crew members, four air hostesses, and 24 police were also reported to be on the plane.

## NIGERIA

### Parcel Bomb Kills Magazine Chief Editor

*AB192149 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*2100 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] The editor in chief and chief executive of *Newswatch* magazine, Dele Giwa, is dead. He died today after a parcel exploded in his (?study room). In a statement, the deputy editor in chief of the magazine, Ray Ekpu, said that Mr Giwa was having breakfast in his study room with the *Newswatch* London bureau chief, Kayode Soyinka, when an unidentified dispatch rider brought the parcel to one of the security guards. He stated that the security guard gave it to Mr Giwa's son, (Bele), who in turn took it to his father in the room. Mr Ekpu said that as Mr Giwa opened the parcel, the bomb exploded (?brutally) wounding him and throwing Mr Soyinka off the chair. Apart from killing Mr Giwa, the bomb blast caused extensive damage to the room and caused a fire outbreak which was eventually put off by the fire brigade. Mr Giwa was immediately rushed to (?First Foundation) medical center, Ikeja, where he later died. The sending of the parcel bomb to Mr Giwa remains a mystery.

Dele Giwa, aged 39, started his journalism career with the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, now FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria], in Ibadan in 1970. He proceeded to the United States of America where he obtained degrees in English and journalism. While in the United States, Dele Giwa worked with *The New York Times* before returning to Nigeria. On arrival in Nigeria, the late Mr Giwa served on the *Daily Times* before becoming the editor of *Sunday Concord* in 1980. He became the chief executive and editor in chief of *Newswatch* magazine at the inception of the weekly publication in Lagos in (?1985).

### World Bank Approves $452 Million Loan

*AB172012 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] The World Bank has approved a $452-million loan for Nigeria's trade policy and export development. The approval was given yesterday during the bank's executive board meeting in Washington, the United States. Ogwe Ogbegbe has the details:

[Ogbegbe] The trade policy and export development loan is the largest ever made by the World Bank to an African country. It is to be used to fund the Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market [SFEM]. There had been reports that the Bank was considering giving Nigeria the loan, and the AFRC gave its approval for an acceptance shortly before SFEM took off. In effect, the foreign exchange being auctioned by the Central Bank since SFEM was introduced is Nigeria's money and not from the Bank since the approval was not given until yesterday.

The minister of finance, Dr C. Okongwo, called newsmen to his office at the Federal Secretariat in Lagos today to announce the good news which came to him via a cable from the bank congratulating Nigeria on the approval of the loan by the executive board. Dr Okongwo said the approval was an indication of the World Bank's support for the Federal Government's structural adjustment program.

According to him, the loan is the first concrete outcome of the efforts the Federal Administration is making to restore the confidence of the international financial community in the Nigerian economy. The loan is not the conventional type that the bank provides to its member-countries. World Bank loans are usually (?served) for specific projects, and this is the first time an African country will receive this kind of non-project loan.

As Dr Okongwo put it, not only is the Bank satisfied with the prospects of the country's economic recovery and resumption of growth in the medium term, it is also willing to participate in Nigerian development by providing large sums of money for different projects. The situation will clear when one knows that while the Bank's total commitments in Nigeria between 1960 and this year amounted to about $3 billion, what the institution has agreed to provide during the next 3 years is likely to exceed this amount. Dr Okongwo expressed the hope that the confidence reposed in the country by the World Bank by accelerating its investment will be matched by increased investments by private Nigerians and foreigners in various sectors of the economy.

World Bank loans to Nigeria are repayable after 20 years with a 5-year grace period. The interest rate is 8 percent per annum. Apart from the loan approved yesterday, the Bank has agreed to provide a quick disbursement loan of about $500 million annually over the next 3 years to support the government's structural adjustment program. Ogwe Ogbegbe in Lagos.

## Information Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

*AB181636 Lagos Domestic Service in English*
*2100 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, has expressed the wish for a [words indistinct] establishment of a cultural agreement between Nigeria and the Soviet Union. He expressed the country's preparedness to respect her part of the agreement as soon as such a pact was concluded. Prince Momoh was speaking when the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Yuriy Kuplyakov, paid him a courtesy call in his office in Lagos today. The minister told his guest that the recent formation of the Nigerian national (?troupe) marked the beginning of [words indistinct] in that sphere. He noted with delight the Soviet Union's involvement in the development of Nigeria's industrial base. [passage indistinct] Prince Momoh (?pointed out) that it is through the establishment of a solid industrial base that the country could have the opportunity of producing for her own market and for exportation. He lauded the recent U.S.-Soviet Union summit in Iceland, adding that (?if this was held regularly there would be) [word indisitnct] in the world.

Speaking earlier, the Soviet envoy congratulated Nigeria on one of her illustrious sons, Professor Wole Soyinka, who won the Nobel Prize in literature.

## ANGOLA

### Dos Santos Condemns Western 'Interference'

*MB181831 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Samba Municipality, Luanda Province, on 17 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade party and state officials, comrade first secretary of the municipality committee, commissar of Samba municipality, comrade officials of party, youth, and grass roots organizations, comrades: I would first like to congratulate the first secretary and other officials of Samba municipality for the successes they have achieved over the past few years in carrying out all of the tasks outlined by the party's central leadership. [passage omitted]

Early this year, we denounced the U.S. policy of increasing military, financial, and other types of support to the UNITA puppets. We also denounced the U.S. political campaign to achieve international recognition for UNITA and to force various countries to regard this puppet group as a valid interlocutor in talks being held in southern Africa to solve problems related to apartheid, Namibia, and Angola. We must remember that despite vigorous condemnations of this aggressive policy, our enemies have not laid down their arms. At the international level today, great propaganda campaigns are still being waged to denigrate the People's Republic of Angola and slander its leaders. These campaigns seek to convince people that South Africa's puppets are a force to be taken into account.

These campaigns can be explained by the fact that our armed forces have been inflicting heavy defeats on UNITA armed bandits throughout the country. Comrades, you have followed events over the past 3 years and know that we have been continuously wearing down the enemy forces. They have attempted several things. They wanted to reach Luanda, but failed. They wanted to destroy Cabinda to prevent us from producing oil and strangle our republic economically, but failed. They wanted to destroy [words indistinct], but failed. They tried to stop the production of diamonds, but failed. They wanted to capture cities but failed. They failed and we launched a counteroffensive. We attacked the puppets' so-called strategic bases and carried out operations near Mavinga in December 1985. This camp was not totally destroyed because South Africa intervened with its Air Force, armored vehicles, and several infantry units to rescue UNITA.

At present, we control the Munhango area, the mountain where Savimbi was born. It is his main sanctuary. We continue to inflict heavy blows on the armed gangs. Concerned over UNITA's possible military defeat, its bosses intend to wage a great campaign at the international level to exert pressure on the Government of Angola, through international forums and various countries, to accept the treacherous and puppet armed bandits. I believe that this attempt to promote UNITA at the international level is an act of desperation because apartheid in South Africa is undergoing an extremely difficult time. The South African people have revolted and for over a year now the South African racist government has been unable to curb the revolt of the South African patriots. The situation is getting increasingly out of control.

The United States, Britain, and South Africa's other allies, which have huge economic interests there, are concerned about this and about the eventual radicalization of the revolutionary process in South Africa. Accordingly, they have begun to exert pressure on Pretoria to abolish apartheid. If apartheid is abolished, UNITA will have no chance of survival. Fearing the future fall of apartheid, these Western powers are now exerting pressure on Angola to have UNITA accepted before the end of apartheid. This is the result of our struggle. The desperation of our enemies is the result of our struggle.

There can be no solution to the problems of Angola until the independence and sovereignty of the Angolan people are respected and until the Western powers' gross and abusive interference in Angola's internal affairs comes to an end. Angola is willing and able to solve its problems, including internal ones. But these internal problems must be truly internal rather than problems created by outside forces. UNITA is supported by South Africa and those Western powers which are South Africa's allies. It is not an internal problem. Were it not for interference by the United States, South Africa, and other Western powers, this internal problem would have been solved long ago.

The comrades in Luanda who are here in this hall know that this problem was solved in 1975. The comrades from Huambo Province know that this problem was solved. Those from Bie also know that this problem was solved. Therefore, this is not an internal problem, but rather a problem created from outside. Once aggression and interference come to an end, we Angolans will be able to solve all our problems.

This means that we must continue to be vigilant so as not to allow foreign solutions to be imposed on us. We are able to solve our own problems. We have always said that those who attack us with arms will be annihilated. We are not the ones who provoked war nor the ones who started war. Those who use arms to attack us, to destroy our property and the gains of our people, cannot be received with (?open arms). They can only be dealt with by force. There is no other solution. (?I think this) task is being tackled with great success. We must continue [words indistinct]. We must continue defending our gains in all areas because our enemies are desperate. At this moment of desperation, they may carry out spectacular operations, they may become more aggressive, but they will be unable to change the course of history. Namibia will be independent and South Africa will be rid of apartheid. When South Africa is rid of apartheid, our region, southern Africa, will begin a new life. There will be no destabilization. The puppets who destabilize Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and other countries will lose their (?strength) and their days will be numbered. Their destruction will be a matter of time. Therefore, we must follow our path, by defending our gains, closing our ranks, and strengthening our unity. [passage omitted]

## MALAWI

### Delegation Returns From Meetings With Kaunda, Mugabe

*MB171015 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] A high-powered four-man Malawi delegation returned home yesterday after delivering special messages from his excellency the life president to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, in Lusaka, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, in Harare. The leader of the delegation, Mr John Tembo, who is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, joined MANA [*Malawi News Agency*] on arrival at the airport in Blantyre, and said the contents of the messages were destined to brief President Kaunda and Prime Minister Mugabe about the mission the life president had sent to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, in Maputo. He said the Malawi delegation carried a letter from his excellency the life president to President Kaunda, in Dr Kaunda's capacity as chairman of the Frontline States, as well as president of Zambia.

Mr Tembo stated that the delegation took advantage of [words indistinct] to correct the impression created through international media that Malawi had mounted an invasion on Mozambique. He said the delegation informed the two leaders that this was not so. He said they were explained that the truth was that there was an inflow of Frelimo soldiers into Malawi, who claimed that they were running away from inside Mozambique after heavy fighting with MNR bandits. He said the delegation provided the leaders with proper information, as well as photographs which have concrete proof of what had happened.

He said the delegation also took advantage of the (?audience) to state the position of the Malawi leader, his excellency the life president, and the Malawian Government, that Malawi does not have any [words indistinct] from which they could mount attacks into Mozambique.

Mr Tembo also said the delegation confirmed to the two leaders that Malawi does not support the MNR bandits. They are concerned that the story which appeared in several newspapers, that Malawi and the MNR had mounted attacks into Mozambique from Malawi, was completely false and [words indistinct]. Mr Tembo said, having reaffirmed the Malawian commitment to use the Mozambican ports for Malawi's internatioanl trade, Malawi could not support the same movement whcih is responsible for the destruction of those same [words indistinct]. Mr Tembo pointed out that [words indistinct], saying it is the Frelimo soldiers who are fleeing from Mozambique into Malawi who said that they were running away from heavy fighting inside Mozambique for safety in Malawi.

Mr Tembo said the delegation was well received by President Kaunda in Lusaka and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, in Harare. He said the two leaders welcomed the action by the life president to send delegations to their capitals. He said the two leaders said this was the best way of solving problems and improving relations in this region.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Communique Issued on Disappearance of Machel

*MB200747 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0707 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Communique from the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, read by Political Bureau member Marcelino dos Santos; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Mozambican women and men: Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique left yesterday, 19 October, and traveled to Zambia leading a high level delegation to hold a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, and President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire. This meeting was agreed upon in the last summit of the Frontline States leaders held in Maputo on 11 October to analyze the situation in southern Africa in view of the growing escalation of the imperialist aggression, which has stepped up its support for the terrorist actions of armed bandits.

The return to the country of President Samora Moises Machel was scheduled for yesterday, Sunday, about 2130. As the time of arrival was up and the presidential plane had not arrived, all measures were taken to locate the aircraft. Search operations were carried out throughout the night and the early hours of today. At about 0650 today information was received from the South African authorities stating that a Mozambican airplane traveling from Lusaka had crashed in Natal Province, in South African territory.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers are holding a meeting to assess the situation. All citizens are urged to maintain calm and discipline at their places of work and residence. All citizens are urged to heighten vigilance with a view to neutralizing any enemy attempt to provoke instability and criminal actions.

The struggle continues!

### AFP Reports Crash of Machel Plane in South Africa

*BK200926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] Maputo, Oct 20 (AFP) — Mozambican President Samora Machel was feared dead Monday after the plane carrying him home from a regional summit meeting in Zambia crashed in South Africa's Natal Province, the official news agency AIM said Monday.

The crash was first announced in Johannesburg by South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha, who said that an aircraft flying from Lusaka to Maputo had crashed Sunday night near South Africa's border with Mozambique and Swaziland, kiling 34 people.

He gave no indication of the type of aircraft involved but said initial reports indicated that four of the 38 people aboard had survived the crash and were being treated. It was not known whether Mr. Machel was among the survivors.

Mr. Botha said Mozambican authorities had been informed of the crash and had been invited to go to the scene along with South African Foreign Ministry officials.

Radio Mozambique was playing solemn music after broadcasting a message from Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party, saying that Mr. Machel had not returned to Maputo from Zambia on Sunday as scheduled.

The Mozambican Embassy in Harare, Zimbabwe said that the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and Transport and Communication Minister Luis Alcantara Santos died in the crash, but failed to mention Mr. Machel.

It also listed among the victims the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Daniel Mbanze, as well as Mozambique's chief of protocol and the official presidential photographer.

In Moscow, the official TASS news agency quoted news agency reports as saying that Mr. Machel had died in the crash.

Paulo Oliveira, European representative of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance, announced in Lisbon that Mr. Machel had died along with his defense and trade ministers. He said it was "premature" to draw any conclusions on whether the crash was an accident or an act of sabotage.

The message from Frelimo Politburo member Dos Santos, broadcast on national radio at 8.44 a.m. (0644 GMT) said that the Politburo, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Cabinet were meeting to "analyse the situation."

He said Mr. Machel's aircraft had been due to return home from the meeting in Zambia on Sunday at 9.30 p.m.

When the flight failed to arrive on time, "all measures were taken to locate the plane," he said, with the search continuing through the night.

Mr. dos Santos said the Mozambican Governemnt had been informed by South African authorities at 6.50 a.m. (0550 GMT) Monday that an aircraft operating from Lusaka had crashed in Natal. He urged all citizens to "remain calm" and to "keep vigilant in order to neutralize any enemy action to provoke instability and criminal behavior."

Messages from various capitals began to pour in offering condolences in response to reports that Mr. Machel had died in the crash.

In Portugal, the former colonial power, a spokesman for President Mario Soares, currently on a private visit to Britain, expressed "dismay and apprehension."

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac offered his "very sincere feelings of sadness and sympathy" from the French Overseas Department of La Reunion, in the Indian Ocean.

The plane crash came against a background of increasing turmoil in Mozambique, with Mr. Machel's leftist government coming under increasing pressure from the MNR guerrillas and South Africa itself.

South Africa earlier this month accused Mozambique of aiding the outlawed African National Congress in violation of a 1984 non- aggression pact signed by the two countries. Statements by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan suggested that the pact was in jeopardy and were widely interpreted as a veiled threat to launch a military strike against Mozambique.

The one-day summit meeting on Sunday in the northern Zambian resort of Kasaba Bay, also attended by the leaders of Angola, Zambia and Zaire, discussed the effects on transportation systems in black- ruled states in the event of tougher sanctions against South Africa.

### Government Denies Rebel Attack Near Maputo

*MB181535 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1500 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Mozambican Government officials have denied rebel claims of attacks near the capital, Maputo. The rebels said 28 people were killed in the attacks. A military official says the claims are pure fiction. He says traffic is running as usual along the Maputo-Namacho route and there are no signs of any attack. A Maputo news agency quotes witnesses saying the rebel attack on a suburban police station in the capital had been foiled by troops who killed six of the rebels before they got near the building. In a statement issued in Lisbon yesterday, the MNR said its fighters struck three government positions near the capital and seized a key military base in central Mozambique.

### Renamo Claims Capture of 'Strategic Town'

*MB171518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*1500 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] The Renamo movement in Mozambique says its forces have captured the strategic town of Vila Machado in the Beira corridor. In a communique issued in Lisbon, Renamo says it has been holding Vila Machado, which lies astride the vital road and rail link between the port of Beira and Mutare in Zimbabwe, since yesterday.

During the attack on the town, Renamo forces killed 53 Mozambican, 32 Zimbabwean, and 7 Tanzanian troops, and destroyed 12 armored vehicles. Renamo also claims to have killed 53 government troops in a clash close to the Mozambican border with Ingwavuma in KwaZulu.

Renamo says its forces also killed 43 soldiers at Ponta dos Ouro in southern Mozambique. The area is on the coast just north of the South African border.

### Refugees Say South Africans Commanding MNR Groups

*MB171841 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] People fleeing from the district of Mutarara on the border with Malawi speak of white South Africans commanding groups of MNR terrorists who recently infiltrated that part of Mozambican territory from Malawian soil. Mutarara is the easternmost district of the northwestern Province of Tete. It is a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the Malawian border and the Zambezi River. According to a reporter of the daily *Noticias* newspaper currently in Tete city, eyewitnesses who have escaped from Mutarara referred to these white men as South Africans. In contact with Maputo today, the reporter said that a large number of people have made their way from Mutarara to Tete city and that people fleeing from other zones invaded by these bandits are concentrating along the shores of Lake Cabora Bassa, west of the province. In the area of Maravia in the north (?center) of Tete many peasants have abandoned their homes and are hiding from the MNR gangs in the bush.

Last weekend the Mozambican Government and the Frontline States denounced the massive infiltration of bandits by South Africa from Malawian soil affecting mainly the Mozambican Provinces of Tete and Zambezia.

### Harbors Official Comments on Rail Traffic Volume

*MB171713 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] The director of harbors and railways in Mozambique, Dr Ilidio Diniz, says about eight trains a day are using the railway line between Komatipoort and Maputo, and this volume of traffic is expected to be doubled in the near future by allowing trains to run at night.

Dr Diniz says his department has a commitment to exporters using Maputo harbor to repair the railway line as quickly as possible whenever it was damaged. Dr Diniz told a seminar at Nelspruit that his department was capable of repairing the line within hours, compared with more than 20 days it had taken to repair it in the past.

### Frelimo Delegation Departs on PRC Visit

*MB190853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, left Maputo yesterday for the People's Republic of China on a working visit to that country. The high-ranking Frelimo official leads a party delegation that will hold talks with a Chinese Communist Party delegation. Armando Guebuza's visit to that country is within the framework of strengthening interparty relations between Frelimo and the Chinese Communist Party, while also learning about that friendly country.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### President Botha Expresses Regret at Machel Death

*MB200932 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has expressed his "deep regret and profound shock at the death of President Samora Machel," a spokesman said in Pretoria.

In the first official confirmation of President Machel's death from South African authorities, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, also expressed his "sincere condolences" and said he was leaving Pretoria immediately for the crash site.

"I am at the disposal of the Mozambique Government to assist in any arrangements which have to be made."

Personal messages of condolences have also been sent to Mrs Graca Machel by the wife of the state president, Mrs Elize Botha, and the wife of Mr Pik Botha, Mrs Helena Botha.

Spokesmen said the minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, had set up a commission of inquiry to conduct an immediate full investigation into the accident.

Mr Pik Botha said the state president had indicated experts from the International Civil Aviation Association were welcome to participate in the investigation.

The foreign minister is to be assisted at the site of the air crash by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, and the chief of the SA Air Force, Lt-Gen Denis Earp.

A spokesman for Mr P.W. Botha said from the president's office the South African head of state "has expressed his deep regret and profound shock at the death of President Samora Machel and members of his entourage in an air disaster near the border between South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique, last night."

"South Africa has lost an influential ally in its efforts to develop the economies of southern Africa since the signing of the Nkomati accord."

Mr Botha had "come to know and respect President Machel," and they had last had "cordial discussions" at the coronation of Swaziland's new king earlier this year.

The spokesman pointed out that as recently as last week (in Potgietersrus) Mr Botha had expressed the hope the Nkomati accord could still be of great assistance to efforts in the region directed at the establishment of sound economic relations between the states of the region.

"The state president expressed on behalf of himself, Mrs Botha, the government and the people of South Africa, deep regret at the tragedy and offered his condolences to the families of the victims and to the peole of Mozambique." The message had been conveyed to the Mozambique Government by telegram this morning. In his message, Mr Pik Botha said he wished to convey "my sincere condolences to the Mozambique Government and to Mrs Machel, and her family, on the tragic loss of President Machel and those who were with him.

"I personally came to know President Machel as one of the great leaders of Africa for whom I had the highest respect and regard as a leader and a man.

"He was someone with whom I could discuss the many problems confronting our two countries, our region and our continent.

"Despite the differences between our two governments, our problems became easier to handle after discussion of them with President Machel."

In her message to Mrs Machel, Mrs Elize Botha said, "I am greatly saddened to hear of the tragic and untimely death of your husband...

"Please accept on behalf of myself and my family our heartfelt condolence on the occassion of your great loss ... in deepest sympathy, Elize Botha."

Mrs Helena Botha, in her message of condolences to Mrs Machel, said "I have just learned, with great shock and sorrow, of the tragic death of your husband.

"Permit me to express, to you and your family, my heartfelt condolence, ... in deepest sympathy, Helena Botha."

### Rumors Say Bomb, Shooting Down Caused Machel Crash

*MB201222 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] It has been confirmed that the Mozambican leader has been killed. Samora Machel was one of 38 people who went down in a Soviet-made Tupolev jet near Komatipoort last night. The plane was apparently en route from Zambia to Maputo when it crashed. A Mozambican delegation is currently visiting the site of the disaster just inside South Africa's border with Swaziland. The delegation is accompanied by South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, who has promised all assistance to the Mozambicans. Zayed Kachalia is there:

[Begin Kachalia recording] Mr Botha on his arrival at Komatipoort confirmed that Samora Machel is dead. He said among the survivors is the Soviet pilot of the plane. Mr Botha also confirmed that he had invited the international aviation authorities to investigate the crash which is said to have taken place during fair weather but in rough terrain. But confusion reigns over the exact cause. Some reports says the plane had been sabotaged and a bomb had been placed on board, but there are also some rumors in this border town that the Mozambican plane was shot down. [end recording]

### ANC Spokesman Blames RSA for Machel's Death

*MB201126 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] It has been confirmed that Samora Machel is dead. The confirmation comes from the South Africa state president, rebel MNR officials, and Swazi Government authorites. The Mozambican leader was one of 38 people who went down in a Soviet-built twin engine Tupolev jet last night. [passage omitted]

The African National Congress has charged the Pretoria government with responsibility for the plane crash. An official of the outlawed organization says either the South African Government is guilty of what he calls a heinous crime, or responsibility lies with its henchmen, the MNR.

### 'Government Officials' Said Machel Could Be Toppled

*MB171821 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Oct 86 pp 1,2*

[By Max du Preez]

[Text] Government officials believe there is real danger that Mozambique's President Samora Machel could be toppled unless he agrees by the end of the year to a political settlement with the MNR rebel movement.

The unofficial assessment of top Pretoria officials involved with SA-Mozambique relations is that the next few weeks will be crucial for Machel. SA is closely monitoring developments in its wartorn neighbour.

*Business Day* sources also made it clear that SA's threat to strike into Mozambique to counter ANC guerrillas would be executed if there were to be more attacks such as the recent KaNgwane landmine blast, and that a raid would amount to an official revoking of the Nkomati Accord.

The government sources did not belive more military aid from Zimbabwe, discussed by the Defence Chiefs of the two countries in Maputo yesterday, could significantly stem the tide of MNR successes.

"We don't think Zimbabwe can afford to send in another 10,000 troops and keep them supplied and armed over a period of time. They could send in a task force for a short offensive against the MNR as they did early last year, but the MNR would probably regain their ground the moment the Zimbabweans pulled out."

The sources also did not believe the British plan to train and equip an elite Frelimo force of 600 would help Machel much to resolve his government's most severe crisis in 11 years.

"Even if the Brits can do with the Frelimo soldiers what the Eastern bloc training officers could not achieve over years, it would only start bearing fruit towards the middle of next year. That could be too late for Machel," one source said.

Government is concerned about intelligence reports that Machel is considering calling for active military intervention by the

Eastern bloc. Already there are a number of East German pilots and instructors in Maputo.

But it was seen as unlikely that the Soviet Union or its surrogates would be prepared to get involved in a no-win situation against all logistical odds, as would be the case in Mozambique, ***Business Day*** was told.

Government intelligence confirmed reports of substantial MNR gains in northern Mozambique and its occupation of five towns in the region. But the SA mission in Maputo reported the situation in the capital yesterday to be quiet and unchanged.

The theory in Pretoria is that the MNR will keep on gaining in the rural areas while increasing its stranglehold on the cities of Maputo and Beira.

In the end, the theory goes, this could result in a Palace revolution of the "African Nationalists" in Frelimo.

It is believed in Pretoria that these elements are in favour of negotiation with the MNR, while the "communists" — mostly men of mixed or Asian origin — are against it.

The sources made it clear Pretoria would prefer a political settlement between the MNR and Frelimo to a MNR takeover.

"The MNR would be worse administrators than Frelimo," a senior official said. He added it would not be in SA's interest if Frelimo were to launch a guerrilla war against an MNR government.

### Commentary Says Mozambique Factions Must Negotiate

*MB200549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is becoming clearer by the day that for the Mozambique Government to continue on its present course would spell growing danger to itself and, more ominously, an unprecedented escalation in the devastation of that country. While the MNR rebels are overrunning the country the Machel government casts around for military help from outsiders — more soldiers from Zimbabwe, and arms and training advisers from Britain. At most, according to various authorities, such help can enable it to hold the fort in a prolonged and indecisive civil war. Meanwhile the human and natural resources of Mozambique will bleed steadily away, as has been happening for the past decade in Angola.

For the warring parties there can be only one alternative to such a course of national destruction. That is, to come together and negotiate some kind of political settlement that will reconcile their differences. Africa has seen too much of its wealth obliterated, too many millions die by violence or of starvation, because of the refusal of political leaders to accept compromises in resolving disputes. If Frelimo and the MNR prove incapable of heeding that lesson, they will merely end up providing another example of the futility of attempting to impose political solutions by force.

They will have to negotiate if they are to break out of their present impasse. From all the evidence Frelimo, even assisted by outsiders, cannot destroy the MNR with its apparently widespread support in the countryside. The assumption that the MNR would wither away once South African support had come to an end after Nkomati, has proved mistaken. It has grown, from the small organization operating in only three of the country's ten provinces when the war began 11 years ago, into a national movement active throughout Mozambique. Its engagements with government forces have led to thousands of Frelimo soldiers fleeing into neighboring countries. But the MNR is essentially a guerrilla movement. It has no permanent regional base, no productive capacity, no administrative infrastructure — nothing of the kind of environment from which able civil leaders might be drawn. It also does not have the capacity to win the war outright and thereafter govern in a stable climate.

Negotiation as a procedure for resolving political differences has not been given much of a chance in post-colonial Africa. Mozambique's opposing factions still have the chance to break out of the confrontationist mould — failing which, they must be prepared for a war of attrition in which all will be losers.

### ANC Condemns 'Offensive,' Denies Mozambique Presence

*MB171708 Dakar PANA in English 1651 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Lusaka, 17 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has appealed to the international community to take decisive steps to eliminate apartheid threatening peace in southern Africa.

In a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday, the ANC said the rantings by the Pretoria regime to attack the neighbouring states was due to the intensified struggle inside South Africa.

The racists had suffered an ignominious defeat inside South Africa, hence a new generalised offensive by the regime against both the democratic movements inside South Africa and against the Frontline states, the statement said.

Threats to attack Zambia are the latest pattern of political ploy to intimidate the Frontline States to embrace the evil policies of apartheid, the statement stressed.

The Pretoria regime was also propping up the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement and the UNITA to destabilise the region so as to detract the world attention from the intensified struggle in South Africa.

The state sponsored violence against the United Democratic Front (UDF) is the latest of the Pretoria regime's tactics in view failure to contain the internal struggle by the oppressed people. [sentence as received]

The statement said: Having suffered resounding defeat in the international arena and seeing its policy of cooption and coercion of neighbouring countries failing with no prospect of the struggle abating inside South Africa, the regime is lashing out both at home and abroad as an answer to the intensified liberation struggle.

The ANC has also denied its presence in Mozambique. We know of no ANC members staying on Inhaca Island off the Mozambican coast.

The latest rantings by the regime are aimed at finding a scape goat to harass Mozambique in aid of the MNR bandits.

Paul d'Oliveira of the MNR had falsely told the South African Broadcasting Corporation that Joe Slovo, the leader of the ANC military wing had been seen in the Mozambican capital, Maputo recently.

### Mozambique Transport Cooperation Said 'Good'

*MB171437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, October 17, SAPA — Cooperation between the South African Transport Services (SATS) and the Mozambican Railways remained good despite escalating tension between the governments of the two countries, a SATS spokesman said today.

"There has been no breakdown between SATS and its counterpart in Mozambique. For us it's business as usual," Mr Arie Oberholzer, public relations officer for SATS, said.

He was responding to press reports quoting a senior Mozambican transport official as saying that relations between the transport authorities of each country had never been better.

Dr Ilidio Diniz, Mozambique's director of ports and railways, was quoted in newspaper reports as saying that the Maputo harbor has expanded its capacity to handle citrus, coal, sugar, metal and asbestos products.

The reports said he told businessmen at a conference in Nelspruit that the amount of fruit exported through Maputo had increased significantly this year and urged them to make more use of the port.

Mr Oberholzer declined to comment on the extent of exports carried to Mozambique from South Africa by rail.

### Envoys Return to Pretoria for Consultations

*MB200635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] All South Africa's ambassadors and consuls general are in Pretoria at the request of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says more than 50 diplomats have arrived for week-long consultations on the present international and internal problems facing South Africa. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is to meet the diplomats this week and will also address them.

Our political news staff reports that the diplomats will probably be giving urgent attention to matters such as sanctions, internal developments, and other problems which they face abroad.

### Black Sash Condemns Closing of Black Township

*MB171200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The government announcement that the black township of Brits, Oukasie, no longer exists and that its 1,400 remaining families must move to Letlabile 24 km away was nothing more than a return to forced removals, the Black Sash said today.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, stated that a notice in today's Government Gazette would announce the abolition of the township. The move was "voluntary".

Black Sash Transvaal chairman, Mrs Ethel Walt, said the 10,000 residents were strongly opposed to the move and were likely to resist it.

### Two More Flights to New York Depart 'Next Week'

*MB181218 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA — Two more South African Airways [SAA] flights are to leave Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg for New York next week, SABC radio news reports.

An SAA spokesman said a successful agreement had been reached with the U.S. to allow two additional flights to that country, despite the sanctions ban which had already been applied to air traffic.

The U.S. agreed to two flights this week — one left on Thursday evening and the other last night — and they expected to return to Jan Smuts this evening and tomorrow evening.

### Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

#### 17 Oct

*MB171154 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 17 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"At 18h30 yesterday the security forces discovered the burned body of a black man, about 40-years old, at Darrington (Fort Beaufort). He has not yet been identified and police investigations are continuing.

"At 19h05 yesterday a group of black youths set fire to the Thutuka school in Tembisa (Kempton Park). Extensive damage was caused. No arrests were made.

"A black man was assaulted at 22h20 by about 20 people in the KwaZakhele township near Port Elizabeth. He was shot in the shoulder and his house was set on fire. A security force patrol came to the man's rescue. No arrests were made.

"With reference to recent incidents of arson and the burning of school books at black schools, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has pointed out that such incidents often occurred at this time of the year. In areas where some students have neglected their school work as a result of their involvement in other activities, they attempt by such methods as well as intimidation, to force other pupils to follow suit in order to justify calls for exemption from, or postponement of, end of the year examinations."

**19 Oct**

*MB191009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA — The following is the unrest report as issued by the Bureau of Information in Pretoria for the 24 hours from 0600 yesterday to 0600 today:

"In total, only 13 unrest-related incidents were reported during the above period. Five of these incidents occurred in Soweto.

"Although two people were murdered in these incidents, damage to property as a result of stone-throwing and arson was relatively slight. Stone-throwing incidents again constituted nearly 50 percent of the incidents.

"In Alexandra, Witwatersrand, at 08h40 on 18 October, security forces found the corpse of an unknown black man who was murdered, obviously with a tyre, which had been set alight, round his neck. This murder is being investigated but as yet no arrests have been made.

"In Tembisa, east Rand, an unknown number of blacks on 18 October, murdered an unknown black man of above eighteen years of age by putting a tyre round his neck and setting it alight. Although no arrests have been made yet, the case is being investigated.

"Also on 18 October, approximately 350 blacks threw stones at a security force vehicle in Soweto and slightly injured a member of the security forces, who used tear gas to ward off the attack. No arrests were made.

"In KwaZakhele, eastern province, a private vehicle was set alight by an unknown number of blacks. Fairly extensive damage was caused to the vehicle.

"At 05h15 on 18 October a petrol bomb was hurled at a private home by blacks, causing relatively slight damage. This incident took place in Zwellentemba, near Worcester in the Boland. No injuries were reported and the matter is being investigated. No arrests have been made yet."

**18 Oct**

*MB180957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA — Herewith Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Few unrest-related incidents were reported.

"The only injury occurred when a group threw a petrol bomb at a delivery vehicle in Raglan Avenue, Grahmastown; and a young man was slightly injured in the incident. No deaths were reported.

"More than half of the few incidents occurred in Soweto, and most of these were stone-throwing incidents.

The most damage was caused by a petrol bomb attack on the private home of a member of the security forces, causing R8000 damage. In the only incident in the western province, a petrol bomb attack on a private home in Bonteheuwel caused R7000 damage. Little other unrest-related damage was reported."

**20 Oct**

*MB200846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0842 GMT 20 Oct 86*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"A quiet day was experienced yesterday, with a few incidents in which petrol bombs and stones were thrown at private homes, resulting in little damage. "Only one person, an 18-year-old black man, was arrested at Zwide (Port Elizabeth) after stones were thrown at a vehicle of the security forces. No casualties were reported.

"At 1940 on Saturday a shot was fired at a security force patrol in Tantyi (Grahamstown). Six black men were arrested after they sped away from the scene in a combi [van]. Two firearms were also found. At 0200 this morning a limpet mine partially exploded in the back yard of the Lamontville police station (Durban). No injuries or damage was caused."

## Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

**18 Oct**

MB181018 [Editorial Report]

### CITIZEN on Disinvestment

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 17 October carries an editorial on page 6 about the latest rumors that GM may pull out of South Africa. The editorial affirms its belief that South Africa will weather the sanctions storm and that those companies who stay will have no cause for regret. But it then goes on to note that "Americans tend to run, whether from terrorists or from difficult situations such as the one South Africa faces. We hope GM will have the guts and sense to stick it out." But if GM decides to leave, "it will not be a tragedy for South Africa or for its motor industry, but for the black workers who will lose their jobs, and for black advancement in general." The editorial concludes: "One thing the American government, Congress and firms should understand — greater investment, not sanctions, or a shrinking American presence, is the way to help break down apartheid and bring about a new order."

### THE STAR on Courts, Detentions

A page 10 editoiral in the 17 October Johannesburg *The Star* in English comments on U.S. support for a Pretoria detainee and the police reaction that South Africa has "one of the fairest legal systems in the world." The editorial points out that "in spite of several landmark decisions recently, which confirmed the inherent fairness of the courts, detainees cannot go to court to protest their innocence or hear why they are punished. The courts cannot operate or judge on rights to freedom, access to lawyers, relatives and friends, or the length and manner of imprisonment. These are all basic requirements of a fair legal system; and they are ignored at the peril of every citizen — including those currently ordering the detentions."

### BUSINESS DAY on Regional Instability

"Instability, of course, attracts intervention as carrion attracts vultures, and in Mozambique everybody smells carrion." This is the observation of the editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 17 October. The editorial goes on to draw a comparison between the current situation in Mozambique and the situation in Angola at the time of "the ruthless intervention" of the USSR and Cuba. Although there "is no real sign of decisive Soviet intervention" in Mozambique so far, "the Soviet system has none of the handicaps of democracy — when it moves, it moves with a will." Again the comparison with Angola, as the editorial contrasts the continuing Soviet buildup with "the nail-biting, hand-wringing record of the Americans." The paper claims that neither group in Mozambique has "the slightest chance of establishing permanent control," and sooner or later "that defenceless territory will be colonised anew, if only by proxy forces like the Cubans; or the two fanctions will need to be brought together in a joint regime. Wise South African policy would encourage the latter outcome."

### Zimbabwe Prepared for Sanctions

On the same page, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert comments on his observations during his recent trip to Zimbabwe, where he held talks with "cabinet ministers, business leaders, academics, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe." He bases his comments on his conclusion that "as the sanctions campaign gathers momentum, the SA government is going to fall back more and more on domestic repression and regional destabilisation." In Zimbabwe, Slabbert was struck by the fact that those with whom he talked had in common "a shared history of a period of painful traumatic transition in their own country." These experiences have prepared them psychologically for the consequences of countersanctions. "There was not a trick in the trade you could tell these people about pressure, punitive action or counter-action." Yet, none questioned "the moral and political wisdom of the Zimbabwe government decision in favor of sanctions against SA." Despite the fact that they all would prefer normal economic relations, "with no hesitation whatsoever, they accept that this cannot be as long as apartheid is there; and, for them, apartheid is not just a few discriminatory laws — it is white minority domination pure and simple."

## 19 Oct

MB190551 [Editorial Report]

### STAR on Free Speech

Commenting on the "overwhelming security operation" at the meeting addressed by State President P.W. Botha at Potgietersrus this week in an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 October writes: "Surely this meeting should never have been allowed at all. It is government policy to ban a gathering when it is likely to cause disruption." Perhaps the government "has changed its mind, and decided to allow free speech." "No doubt at the next UDF [United Democratic Front] meeting which threatens to cause disruption, the government will provide razor wires, Casspirs, water cannon, dogs and helicopters to ensure it remains orderly." If the government spends taxpayers' money "to protect one party's free speech, it must do the same for all parties."

### Choices for President

A page 2 article by David Braun expands on reports of a poll taken this week which indicates that Pik Botha was the man favored to succeed P.W. Botha as South Africa's next president. "But what was not given so much publicity was that former Opposition leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert, according to the same poll, remains the white public's second most popular choice. However, Mr Botha draws 14 times as much support as Dr Slabbert." Percentages line up as follows: Pik Botha, 54 percent; Slabbert, 4 percent; Colin Eglin, 3 percent; F.W. de Klerk, 3 percent; Andries Treurnicht, 3 percent; Chris Heunis, 1 percent; Mangosuthu Buthelezi, 1 percent. "The question was: 'If President P.W. Botha were to resign tomorrow, who would you like to see replace him?" The poll was conducted among 1,000 white adults from metropolitan areas.

### Chances for NGK Changes

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 17-23 October, in a page 9 article by Hennie Serfontein, considers the prospects for a rejection of apartheid by this week's synod of the Dutch Reformed Church [NGK] of South Africa. Chances that the synod will end by "categorically rejecting apartheid in church and state, and confessing to its decisive role in establishing it, are exactly nil." "Representing almost 40 percent of all whites, and 65 percent of all Afrikaners, the NGK — totally dominated by the secret Afrikaner Broederbond [secret society of hardline Afrikaners] — occupies a unique position among Afrikaners and in its relationship with the government." "In essence the synod will be an ideological battlefield for theological guerrilla infighting between 'reformist apartheid' pro-P.W. Botha Nationalists and supporters of the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale [Reformed National] parties' 'rigid apartheid' policies." "The existing policy unquestioningly and blindly accepts apartheid in church and state and justifies it theologically. It fully supports the government's policy on homelands, race classification and separate schools and residential areas. And it insists on the existence of four racially separated NG churches (African, Coloured, Indian and White), a policy more than 100 years old." "Whilst it is virtually certain that blacks will now be freely admitted to church services, it remains to be seen whether the NGK will agree without subtle qualifications to the admission of blacks as members." The moderator of the synod, Professor Johan Heyns, states: " 'The unity of the church does not mean that the diversity of people has been abolished (opgehef).' This is the standard NGK theological justification over more than a century for the racial separation of the four NG churches."

## ZAMBIA

### Mobutu Arrives for Talks With Frontline Leaders
*MB191706 Dakar PANA in English 1636 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Text] Mbala, (Zambia) 19 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Mbala this morning for talks to be held at Kasaba Bay with President Kaunda and two other frontline leaders.

The Zairian leader was met on arrival at the Zambia Air Force base by President Kaunda and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who arrived earlier and were later joined by President Samora Machel of Mozambique:

The four leaders flew off to Kasaba Bay where talks are expected to centre on the economic situation in the region.

Earlier President Kaunda told hundreds of Mbala residents who welcomed him at the air base to join the economic war through the establishment of production units.

The president said farming is the backbone of our economy hence the Armed Forces should embark on food production in time of peace and defend the nation in time of war. I would like to see a big production unit at this base.

Dr Kaunda appealed to all Zambians to pray for the success of the talks he was going to hold with his colleagues in Kasaba Bay.

### Official Calls for Vigilance Against RSA 'Threats'
*MB181357 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi has called on the defense forces to remain vigilant in the face of South Africa's threats to attack frontline countries. Officially closing the third Zambia Air Force political seminar held at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka today, Mr Shapi said South Africa, with the intensification of the armed liberation struggle by the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia, will resort to more unconventional tactics in a bid to destabilize the Frontline States and thereby divert world attention from the chronic internal problems of that country. He said that unity of purpose is the only weapon with which Zambia can successfully counter hostile enemy propaganda and maneuvers.

Mr Shapi said Zambians should dedicate themselves anew to the cause of peace, unity, love, hope, justice, and fair play in defense of their independence and territorial integrity.

### RSA Charges Against Frontline States Called 'Lies'
*MB171859 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 17 Oct 86*

[Text] Zambia today described the racist South Africa's accusations that the African National Congress was launching acts of terror from the Frontline States as lies. Reacting to a statement made by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan that the Frontline States were being used by the ANC to attack the apartheid regime, a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs said it was customary for Pretoria to divert attention of the international community each time it was facing serious internal crisis. The spokesman said Zambia had expected that as sanctions began to bite, South Africa would try to blame the Frontline States for her troubles, adding that General Malan knows that the Frontline States have nothing to do with the revolt inside South Africa. He said the revolt in that country by the black majority has not been caused by Frontline countries, but is the result of South Africa's own domestic policies. The spokesman said at no time had the Frontline States been responsible for the unrest in South Africa individually or collectively.

### Kaunda Receives Soviet Special Envoy
*MB181852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1800 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has urged Western leaders to treat their eastern counterparts in a way that will lead the way to ending the arms race to ensure global peace. He was speaking at State House when a special envoy from the Soviet Union, M. Sytenko, called on him. The president said the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, was a man of peace and Western leaders would do well to take him seriously in his efforts to ease the worsening world tension. Dr Kaunda has received a statement from Mr Gorbachev on the recent Icelandic summit the Soviet leader had with the United States President, Ronald Reagan.

Mr Sytenko told President Kaunda that Moscow admired his stand against colonialism, and the Soviet envoy noted that Zambia and the Soviet Union shared similar views of various global issues.

## ZIMBABWE

### Mugabe Leaves on 'Private Visit' to London
*MB180723 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] *The Herald* has reported that the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare for London last night. It said Comrade Mugabe is on a brief private visit.

## Trains Reportedly Running Normally to Mozambique

*MB181428 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Zimbabwean trains are reportedly running normally to Mozambique today despite a claim by right-wing rebels to have cut the line to the port of Beira. Zimbabwean railway officials in Mutare say the first of three daily goods trains left as scheduled this morning, but the Zimbabwean goods trains run only as far as the town of Gondola, about 125 km along the 300 km line to Beira. Yesterday, the MNR claimed that its forces captured the strategic town of Vila Machado, about 100 km further along the track to Beira. The railway officials say they have not heard of the MNR claim and it was not possible to verify it in Harare. The MNR claim comes amid reports of increased fighting in Mozambique, particulaly in the central areas bordering Malawi.

## ZAPU Said To Accept Mugabe as Leader of New Party

*MB181946 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944 GMT 18 Oct 86*

[Text] Kezi, Zimbabwe, Oct 18, SAPA — Dr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU-PF accepted the leadership of the prime minister and president of the ruling ZANU(PF), Mr Robert Mugabe, of a new party to be formed before the end of the year, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, reports.

The minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said ZAPU-PF had also agreed the majority of members of the party's proposed central committee would consist of those who held the majority of seats in Parliament.

ZANU(PF) holds 66 seats in the House of Assembly and ZAPU-PF 14. The balance of the 100 seats are held by whites and a single other black.

Mr Shamuyarira said Mr Mugabe would make further announcements before the end of this year about unity between the two parties. He also said joint rallies similar to those held by Dr Nkomo and the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, would continue to be held throughout Matabeleland.

He was addressing a rally at Bidi business centre in the Semukwe communal area about 150 km south of Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland.

The centre was destroyed by bandits in February.

Mr Shamuyarira said he was proud to be addressing people of Semukwe who had been among the pioneers of African nationalist politics in the 1960's.

"Your dedication and determination to fight for independence must propel you to fight even harder for the consolidation of our hard-won independence."

## ZAPU Rejects Reports of Accord

*MB191210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT 19 Oct 86*

[Excerpts] Harare Oct 9 SAPA — Mr Joseph Msika, vice president of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU Party, today described as "premature and exaggerated" a report that an agreement on unity had been reached with the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF). Government-controlled news media today gave splash treatment to a speech made yesterday by the minister of information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, confirming earlier reports that Mr Nkomo had agreed to serve under Mr Mugabe under a one party state, planned to be introduced next year. [passage omitted]

However, Mr Msika told SAPA today that some difficulties remained to be resolved before a unity pact could be signed, and he could not say how long this would take. No talks had been held since the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare seven weeks ago, prior to which the two parties were said to be on the brink of final agreement. Mr Msika, a senior cabinet minister until the collapse of Mr Mugabe's post-independence "government of national unity," did not spell out where remaining difficulties lie. It is understood, however, that the release from detention of Mr Nkomo's charismatic former aide, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, who was his guerrilla intelligence chief during the war to oust white rule, is one potential snag. Another is determining what power and status can be given to Mr Nkomo's lieutenants when he himself becomes vice-president, without causing offence to long-serving Mugabe loyalists. [passage omitted]

Referring to today's front page headlines in *The Sunday Mail* that final agreement had been reached, Mr Msika commented: "While basically I would say that talks have reached a very advanced stage, certain things which I have read in the paper are a little bit premature and exaggerated. We have not completely agreed." Mr Msika said the two sides still had to meet to "iron out" several points, and no date had been set for the next session. [passage omitted]